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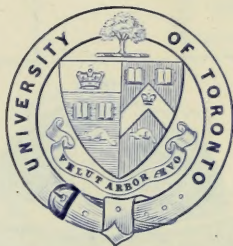
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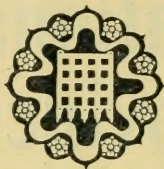
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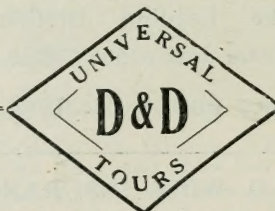
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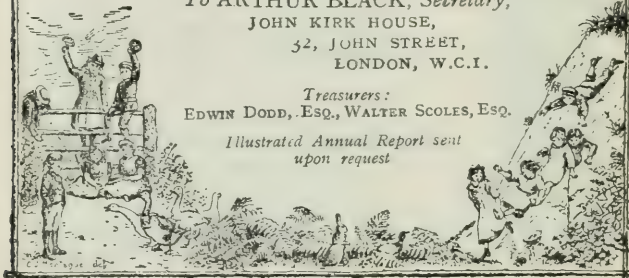
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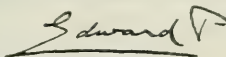
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Lake District, The
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 North Wales (Northern and Southern Sections combined)



RAILWAY MAP OF SCOTLAND



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INTRODUCTION.

Scope of Book—An Attractive District—Angling, Golf, Cycling, etc.—Climate—Railway Routes—Sea Routes—Useful Hints—Hotels and Tariffs.

THIS book is intended to guide the tourist over an area extending from the Dee to the Moray Coast, and east and west from the coast to the lower portion of the Spey. At Aberdeen the **Caledonian Railway** touches the area at its south-eastern corner, and the **Highland Railway** runs into the area for short distances on its western side. The book includes the whole of the district served by the **Great North of Scotland Railway**, which extends from Aberdeen to Elgin, sending out important branches right and left. Northward they go to the numerous interesting towns and villages on the coast from Cruden Bay to Lossiemouth, and a branch runs up Strathspey to Boat of Garten, from which farther progress is possible by the Highland line. In the southern part of the district are the Deeside line from Aberdeen to Ballater (for Balmoral and Braemar) and a line up the valley of the Don as far as Alford.

An Attractive District.

The country traversed has great natural charm. This is particularly apparent in Deeside, Donside, Speyside, and along the coast, each of which districts has a distinctive picturesqueness.

The country described is also rich in interesting associations, often centred in a castle, church, noble mansion or other ancient building.

To most of the notable spots the public have no difficulty in obtaining access, for, as a rule, the lords of the soil recognize that it is, as the poetic Henry Newman Howard expresses it, "the plain duty of a Christian gentleman not to withhold from the use of his fellow-creatures one acre of land save such as may be fenced for cultivation or required for his reasonable privacy."

While the district presents much that is attractive to tourists in general, there are special attractions for special classes. The naturalist, the geologist, the botanist, and the archæologist will each find much of interest. Mountaineers have a magnificent field for operations in Lochnagar, Ben Muich Dhui (or Macdhuì), the Cairngorm range and other portions of the Aberdeenshire Highlands.

Angling, Golf, Cycling, etc.

For anglers there are some of the best trout streams in Scotland, and there are also waters in which a free cast may be made for salmon. Particulars respecting the principal spots where the "gentle art" may be exercised are given in connection with the most convenient headquarters. Those who desire more detailed information on the subject are recommended to procure J. Watson Lyall's *Sportsman's and Tourist's Guide*.

Golfers will find abundant provision for their favourite pastime, no matter where they go. Aberdeen itself has no fewer than five courses, and but a short railway ride from the city is the famous course at Cruden Bay, which attracts devotees of the game from all parts of the kingdom.

Cyclists must be prepared for hills, but will also find many delightful valley roads, requiring little capacity for "pushfulness." On some of the routes the increasing use of heavy, solid-tyred motor vehicles is injuriously affecting the surface of the roads not specially made to withstand such traffic. Members of the Cyclists' Touring Club will find it to their advantage to consult their own Scottish Road Book.

Motorists will find the district well supplied with good roads, though one or two routes off the "beaten track" are distinctly rough and are best left alone by users of light cars who are making a lengthy tour. Such a road is that between Blairgowrie and Braemar, through Glen Shee and by way of the Devil's Elbow. At all the towns and many of the larger villages petrol and spares can be obtained.

Those undertaking a road tour through Scotland should see that outlined on pp. 151-4.

Climate.

The summer climate of the Aberdeenshire and Banffshire Highlands is delightfully dry and bracing, and many are the testimonies to its salubrity and health-giving properties.

To be reminded of the situation of Balmoral and of the benefit which Queen Victoria always derived from her annual sojourn there will probably satisfy most persons, but the following quotation from an appreciatory article may be welcome for the sake of its definite facts:—

“ The great attraction of the climate of the Scottish Highlands is its comparative coolness, and the coolness becomes, of course, all the greater the higher we ascend above the sea. As compared with London, the summer temperature of Braemar, for example, during the months of July, August, September, and October is respectively 8·9, 9·0, 9·1, and 7·4 degs. lower. This is the climate which is best adapted for active exercise on the hills and moors. The admirably bracing and other hygienic qualities of the air of places which have comparatively dry climates, and which are 700 feet and upwards above the sea, are everywhere recognized; and it is these qualities which give the upper districts of Deeside, Donside, and Speyside the finest summer climates anywhere to be found in the British Islands, particularly for those whose systems require to be braced up for the work of the coming winter. No other district, at these heights and temperatures, which contribute so important an ingredient to the climatic conditions required, can be named, having at the same time accommodation necessary for the comfort of summer visitors.”

Railway Routes.

Tourists from England have the choice of three overland routes to the northern side of the border. They are the **West Coast Route**, of which the *London and North-Western* forms the English portion; the **East Coast Route**, of which the *Great Northern* forms the southern part; and the **Midland Route**. These routes are connected at Aberdeen with the lines of the *Great North of Scotland Railway*, which forms a link in the through route *viâ* Aberdeen and Elgin to Inverness, Strathpeffer, Skye and the Western Isles, and to all places in the North of Scotland.

Information as to routes, trains, fares, etc., will be sent on application to the Superintendent of the Line of the respective companies: Euston Station, London (London and North-Western); King's Cross Station, London (Great Northern); Derby or St. Pancras Station, London (Midland).

Through carriages and first and third-class corridor carriages are run on the principal expresses. Sleeping saloon cars are attached to the night expresses, the charge for a berth

being 15s. in excess of the first-class fare. Pillows and rugs are supplied to passengers in the ordinary carriages at a charge of a shilling each.

Restaurant cars are attached to some of the trains and on the others breakfast baskets, luncheon baskets, tea baskets or trays of tea can be obtained at the principal stations on notice being given to the guard or some other official at the previous stopping station.

Sea Routes.

Those who prefer a sea voyage to overland travelling can proceed by large and well-appointed steamers to Aberdeen and other ports on the north-eastern coast.

The **Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company's** boats sail from London and Aberdeen about every five days from each port. The steamers are fitted in first-class style. On deck is a smoking-room and a ladies' saloon. Electric light is used throughout, and a stewardess is carried in both first and second cabins. The passage occupies about thirty-six hours. Full information can be obtained in London at the Company's wharf, Limehouse, at 25, Cannon Street, and 46 and 48, Beak Street, Regent Street, and in Aberdeen at 87, Waterloo Quay.

Boats of the **Aberdeen, Newcastle, and Hull Steamship Company** carry passengers between Aberdeen and Newcastle, and Aberdeen and Hull. Particulars can be obtained at 79, Regent Quay, Aberdeen; Bentham Buildings, Side, Newcastle; Prince's Dock Street, Hull.

Vessels of the **Dundee, Perth and London Shipping Co., Ltd.**, fitted with all modern conveniences, afford a comfortable means of travelling between the ports named. Full particulars from 26, East Dock Street, Dundee, or 61, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

The **North of Scotland and Orkney and Shetland Steam Navigation Company's** steamships call at Leith and Aberdeen. Address, The Manager, Aberdeen, or the Agent at Leith or Edinburgh.

Useful Hints.

Time Tables.—Tourists are advised to carry with them a copy of Murray's Scottish Time Tables. Both give particulars respecting public motors, coaches and steamers, in addition to the train service on all the lines. Smaller time tables, giving much useful information, are pub-

lished in Aberdeen and are on sale at all the railway book-stalls.

Mountaineering.—Tourists who desire to ascend the mountains unaided by a guide should see that their outfit includes a stout stick, a waterproof or Scotch plaid, a well-filled sandwich box, some raisins, as they prevent thirst, a reliable map on a large scale, and a pocket compass. In using the last-named it must be remembered that the needle does not point to the true north. Roughly speaking, its direction at the present time in Great Britain is to a point some 18° west of north. The chief risk in climbing the Scotch mountains arises from the mists that suddenly blot out the landscape, and even hide the rocks at one's feet. In such a situation a trifling fall may be attended with results as serious as might follow a descent over a lofty precipice. The safest plan is to descend by the side of a stream, being always on guard against following the water in an abrupt descent.

No pedestrian excursion of any extent off the beaten track should be undertaken without a good map and a compass.

Clothing.—When considering the question of suitable clothing, the intending visitor should bear in mind the mountain trips and motor drives in which he will probably indulge. On such occasions he will find additional garments very acceptable, and his pleasure spoilt without them. Generally speaking, his ordinary clothing should be warmer than for the south of England.

The Sabbath.—It should be remembered that there is very little travelling in Scotland on Sunday, that day being much more rigorously observed in North Britain than in the country south of the Tweed.

Hotels and Tariffs.

The hotel accommodation is admirable on the whole, but is taxed to the utmost during the season. To avoid disappointment it is advisable always to write, wire, or telephone, and to arrive as early as possible where the accommodation is limited. Some of the best hotels are temperance houses. As a rule, the charges at the first-class establishments are about the same as those at English watering-places. The tariffs stated in the following list were supplied by the hotel proprietors themselves, but as changes are frequent the terms should be regarded only as an approximate indication of the grade

of establishment, and should in all cases be verified by previous inquiry.

Week-end terms include dinner or supper on Saturday and breakfast on Monday.

[ABBREVIATIONS: *R.*, bedroom; *b.*, breakfast; *l.*, luncheon; *t.*, tea; *d.*, dinner; *a.*, attendance; *fr.*, from; *temp.*, temperance.]

Aberdeen.

Palace: *R.*, single, fr. 6/-; double, fr. 10/6; *b.*, 3/6; *l.*, 3/6; *t.*, fr. 1/6; *d.*, 6/-; *a.*, nil.

Station: *R.*, single, fr. 5/6; double, fr. 10/6; *b.*, 3/6; *l.*, 3/6; *t.*, 1/3; *d.*, 4/6; *a.*, nil.

Grand, Union Terrace: *R.*, single, fr. 5/-; double, fr. 9/-; *b.*, 3/6; *l.*, 3/6; *t.*, 1/6; *d.*, 6/-.

Boarding terms: fr. 94/6 per week.

Imperial.

Douglas.

Royal, 3 Bath Street: *R.*, single, 3/6; double, 7/-; *b.*, fr. 2/6; *l.*, fr. 3/6; *t.*, 2/6; *a.*, nil.

Osborne (temp.), 451, Union Street: *R.*, single, 4/-; double, 6/-; *b.*, 3/-; *l.*, 3/9; *t.*, 2/-.

Boarding terms: 11/- per day; 70/- per week.

Forsyth (temp.).

Waverley.

Chapman's (Restaurant), Union Street.

Aboyne.

Huntly Arms: *R.*, single, 6/-; double, 10/-; *b.*, 3/-; *l.*, 3/6; *t.*, 1/6; *d.*, 5/6.

Boarding terms: 18/- per day; 126/- per week.

Alford.

Forbes Arms: *R.*, single, 3/6; double, 6/-; *b.*, 3/-; *l.*, 3/-; *t.*, 1/6; *d.*, 5/-; *a.*, nil.

Boarding terms: 16/- per day; 105/- per week; 25/- per week-end.

Houghton Arms.

Alyth.

Commercial: *b.*, 2/6; *l.*, 2/6; *t.*, 1/6; *d.*, 3/-.

Boarding terms: 10/- per day; 70/- per week.

Aviemore.

Station.

Cairngorm.

MacLaughlan's (temp.).

Lynwilg, Loch Alvie: *R.*, single, 4/-; double, 8/-; *b.*, 3/-; *l.*, 3/-; *t.*, 1/-; *d.*, 5/-.

Ballater.

Invercauld Arms.

Loirston.

Farquharson's (temp.): *R.*, single, 3/-; double, 4/-; *b.*, 2/6; *t.*, 2/6; *d.*, 3/-.

Boarding terms: 70/- per week.

Golf.

Banchory.

Tor-na-Coille: *R.*, single, 9/-; double, 12/-; *l.*, 3/6; *t.*, 2/-; *d.*, 5/6.

Boarding terms: 21/- per day; 147/- per week.

Banchory: *R.*, single, 3/-; double, 6/-; *b.*, 2/6; *l.*, 3/-; *t.*, 2/6; *d.*, 3/-.

Boarding terms: 8/6 per day; 52/6 per week; 17/6 per week-end.

Burnett Arms.

Douglas Arms.

Station (temp.).

Banff.

Fife Arms.

Crown (temp.), Old Market Place: *R.*, single, 2/6; double, 4/6; *b.*, 2/6; *l.*, 2/6; *t.*, 2/6; *d.*, 3/-.

Boarding terms: 10/6 per day; 70/- per week; 15/- per week-end.

Legge's.

Blair Atholl.

Atholl Arms: *R.*, single, fr. 5/-; double, fr. 8/-; *b.*, 3/-; *l.*, 3/-; *d.*, 5/-.

Tilt.

[ABBREVIATIONS: *R.*, bedroom; *b.*, breakfast; *l.*, luncheon; *t.*, tea; *d.*, dinner; *a.*, attendance; *fr.*, from; *temp.*, temperance.]

Blairgowrie.

Queen's: *R.*, single, 5/-; double, 9/-; *b.*, 3/6; *l.*, 4/-; *t.*, 1/9; *d.*, 5/-.

Boarding terms: 13/6 per day; 105/- per week.

Royal: *R.*, single, 4/6; double, 8/6; *b.*, 2/6; *l.*, 3/6; *t.*, 2/-; *d.*, 5/-.

Boarding terms: 15/- per day; 100/- per week; 35/- per week-end.

Victoria.

Station.

Railway.

Temperance.

Boat of Garten.

Boat of Garten: *R.*, single, fr. 4/6; double, fr. 8/-; *b.*, 3/-; *l.*, 3/-; *t.*, 1/6; *d.*, 5/6; *a.*, 1/6.

Boarding terms: fr. 14/- per day.

Braemar.

Invercauld Arms.

Fife Arms.

Buckie.

Commercial.

Craigellachie.

Craigellachie: *R.*, single, fr. 4/-; double, fr. 8/-; *b.*, fr. 3/-; *l.*, fr. 3/-; *t.*, fr. 1/6; *d.*, fr. 5/-.

Boarding terms: fr. 16/6 per day; fr. 105/- per week.

Cruden Bay.

Cruden Bay: *R.*, single, fr. 7/-; double, fr. 10/6; *b.*, 3/6; *l.*, 3/6; *t.*, 1/6; *d.*, 6/-.

Boarding terms: fr. 147/- per week.

Kilmarnock Arms (*private*).

Cullen.

Grant Arms.

Seafield Arms.

Royal Oak.

Culter.

Duff Arms (*temp.*).

Dufftown.

Commercial.

Fife Arms.

Edzell.

Glenesk.

Panmure Arms: *R.*, single, 3/6; double, 8/-; *b.*, 3/-; *l.*, 3/-; *t.*, 2/-; *d.*, 5/6.

Boarding terms: 15/- per day; fr. 84/- per week.

Elgin.

City.

Gordon Arms.

Station: *R.*, single, 5/-; double, 10/-; *b.*, 3/-; *l.*, 3/-; *t.*, 1/6; *d.*, 4/6.

Boarding terms: fr. 94/6 per week.

Tower.

Ellon.

New Inn.

Station.

Buchan.

Fochabers.

Gordon Arms: *R.*, single, fr. 5/-; double, fr. 10/-; *b.*, fr. 3/-; *l.*, fr. 3/-; *t.*, fr. 2/-; *d.*, fr. 5/-.

Boarding terms: fr. 110/- per week.

Grant Arms.

Gordon-Richmond, Spey Bay.

Fraserburgh.

Royal: *R.*, single, 3/6; double, 7/-; *b.*, 2/6; *l.*, 3/-; *t.*, 2/6; *d.*, 5/-.

Boarding terms: 11/6 per day.

Saltoun.

Station.

Grantown-on-Spey.

Grant Arms: *R.*, single, 5/6; double, 9/6; *b.*, 3/-; *l.*, 3/-; *t.*, 1/6; *d.*, 4/6.

Boarding terms: 16/- per day; 105/- per week.

Palace: *R.*, single, 4/-; double, 6/6; *b.*, 3/-; *l.*, 3/-; *t.*, 1/6; *d.*, 4/6; *a.*, nil.

Boarding terms: fr. 12/- per day; fr. 84/- per week; 25/- per week-end.

Strathspey.

Grant's (*private*): *R.*, single, 4/-; double, 7/-; *b.*, 2/9; *l.*, 3/6; *t.*, 1/6; *d.*, 2/9; *a.*, nil.

Boarding terms: 10/6 per day; 70/- per week; 15/- per week-end.

[ABBREVIATIONS : *R.*, bedroom ; *b.*, breakfast ; *l.*, luncheon ; *t.*, tea ; *d.*, dinner ; *a.*, attendance ; *fr.*, from ; *temp.*, temperance.]

Huntly.

Gordon Arms.
Gordon (*temp.*).
Strathbogie.

Insch.

Station.

Kemnay.

Burnett Arms.

Lossiemouth.

Stotfield : *R.*, single, 2/6 ; double, 4/- ; *b.*, 2/6 ; *l.*, 3/6 ; *t.*, 1/6 ; *d.*, 5/- ; *a.*, 1/6.

Boarding terms : 15/- per day ; 105/- per week.

Marine : *R.*, single, 4/- ; double, 8/- ; *b.*, 3/6 ; *l.*, 3/6 ; *t.*, 1/6 ; *d.*, 6/- ; *a.*, 1/6.

Boarding terms : fr. 84/- per week.

Lumphanan.

Lumphanan.

Macduff.

Fife Arms : *R.*, single, 4/- ; *b.*, 3/- ; *l.*, 3/- ; *d.*, 4/-.

Boarding terms : 14/- per day ; 84/- per week ; 21/- per week-end.

Plough.

Fraser's (*temp.*).

Bay View (*temp.*).

Nethybridge.

Nethy Bridge : *R.*, single, 4/6 ; double, 8/- ; *b.*, 3/- ; *l.*, 3/- ; *t.*, 1/6 ; *d.*, 5/6.

Boarding terms : fr. 84/- per week.

Old Meldrum.

Commercial : *R.*, single, 2/- ; double, 3/6 ; *b.*, 2/6 ; *l.*, 2/6 ; *t.*, 2/6 ; *d.*, 2/6 ; *a.*, 1/-.

Boarding terms : 10/6 per day ; 70/- per week ; 20/- per week-end.

Peterhead.

Palace.

Royal : *R.*, single, 3/- ; double, 5/- ; *b.*, 2/6 ; *l.*, 3/- ; *t.*, 2/6 ; *d.*, 3/6.

Boarding terms : 10/6 per day ; 70/- per week ; 19/- per week-end.

North-Eastern
Waverley.

Portsoy.

Commercial : *R.*, single, 3/6 ; double, 6/- ; *b.*, 2/3 ; *l.*, 2/6 ; *t.*, 2/3 ; *d.*, 3/- ; *a.*, fr. 1/-.

Boarding terms : 10/- per day ; 60/- per week ; 30/- per week-end.

Station.

Stonehaven.

Royal : *R.*, single, 4/- ; double, 8/- ; *b.*, 3/- ; *l.*, 3/- ; *t.*, 1/6 ; *d.*, 4/6.

Boarding terms : 90/- per week.

Commercial : *R.*, single, 3/- ; double, 5/6 ; *b.*, 2/6 ; *l.*, 3/- ; *t.*, 2/- ; *d.*, 3/6.

Boarding terms : 12/- per day ; 75/- per week.

Marine.

Tomintoul.

Richmond Arms.
Gordon Arms.

Turriff.

Fife Arms.

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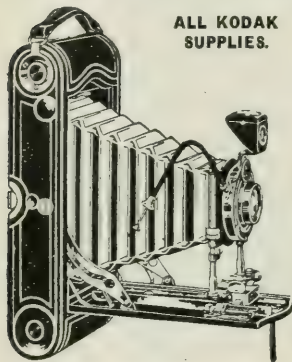
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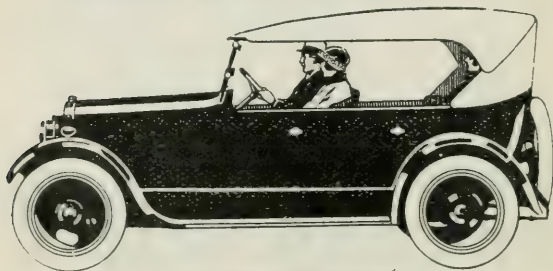
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Arrive Perth Station Hotel...	11.50 "
Leave Perth Station Hotel	2.0 p.m.
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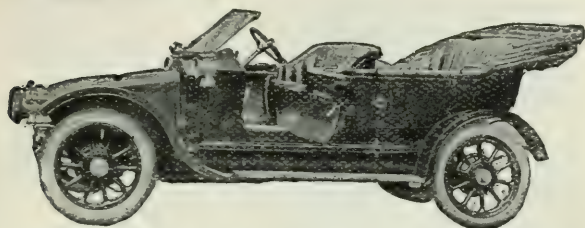
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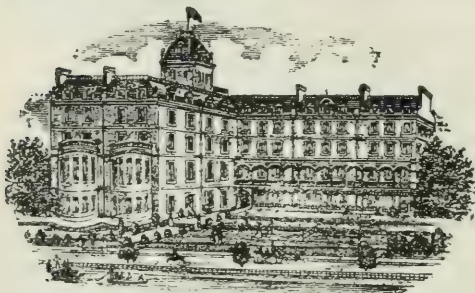
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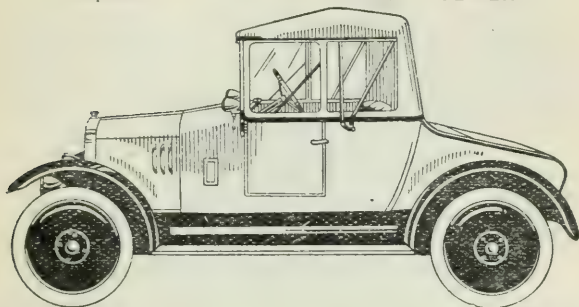
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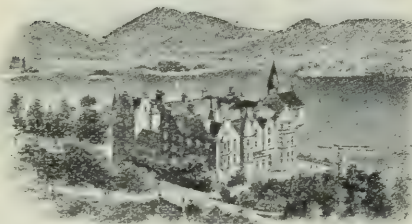
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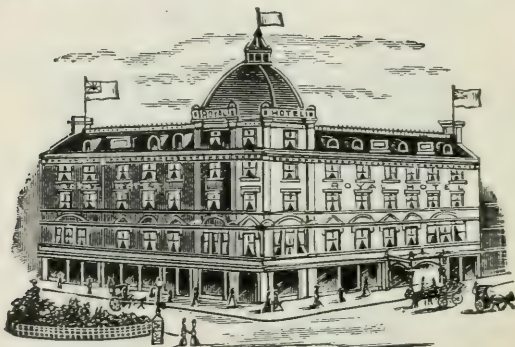
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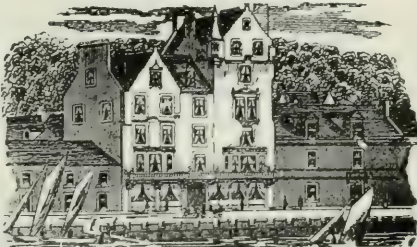


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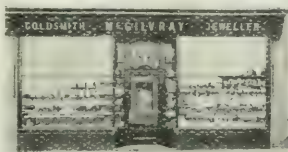
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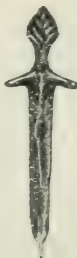
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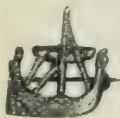
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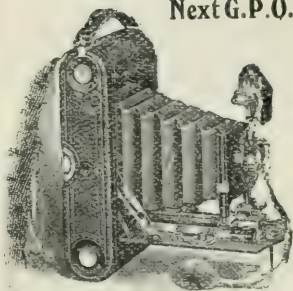
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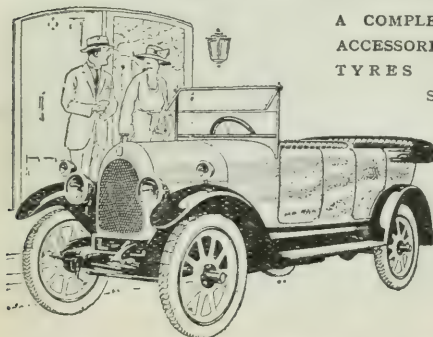
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An Alphabetically arranged List of
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Bathing.—In addition to good open sea-bathing, almost every kind of bath can be had in a splendid bathing establishment overlooking the beach and owned and managed by the Corporation. One of its principal features is a large swimming pond filled with pure sea water heated to 70° Fahr. During the summer, tramcars run every few minutes between Market Street and the Bathing Station.

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One mile or under 1/6. Every additional half mile or part thereof, 9d. For any distance beyond 5 miles from General Post Office—Special scale of rates.

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First hour or part thereof, 4s.; every additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 1s.

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First hour or part thereof, 5s.; every additional half hour, 2/6.

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Waiting: per hour, 4s.; per 15 minutes, 1s.

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Double fares between 11.30 p.m. and 5.30 a.m., except where hiring begins before 11.30 and ends before 11.45.

Sunday fares—Same as on week-days.

Two children over 6 and under 12 count as one adult, but no charge for one or for a child under 6. 56 lbs. luggage free. Excess, 6d. Bicycle, Mail cart or Perambulator, 6d.

Churches and Chapels.—The following are the principal :—

Established Church of Scotland.—

The East and West, Union Street; Greyfriars, Broad Street; Rubislaw, Queen's Cross; Ferryhill, Ferryhill Road; St. Ninian's, Mid-Stocket Road; Old Machar (Cathedral), Old Aberdeen.

United Free Church.—East, School-

hill; West, Union Street; Queen's Cross, Queen's Cross; St. Nicholas, Union Grove; Carden Place, Carden Place; Belmont Street, Belmont Street; South, Rosemount Viaduct.

Free.—St. Columba, Dee Street.

Sunday services usually at 11 a.m. and 6 or 6.30 p.m.

Congregational—Belmont Street, Skene Street, St. Paul Street, Bon-Accord, Bon-Accord Terrace.

Baptist—Crown Terrace.

Episcopal—St. Andrew's Cathedral, King Street; St. James's, Union Street; St. John's, St. John's Place; St. Margaret's, Gallowgate; St. Mary's, Carden Place.

Roman Catholic—St. Mary's Cathedral, Huntly Street.

Wesleyan—Crown Terrace.

Friends—98, Crown Street, 10.30 and 6.30.

Distances.—By rail: Birmingham, 434 miles; Edinburgh, 110; Glasgow, 152; Inverness, 108; Liverpool, 356; London, 540. By road: Banchoory, 18 miles; Banff, 46; Braemar, 58; Dundee, 66; Elgin, 66; Fraserburgh, 42; Inverness, 104; Perth, 82; Peterhead, 33.

Early Closing Days.—Wednesday and Saturday.

Golf.—On the *Balgownie Links*, beyond the Bridge of Don, about 2 miles from the centre of the city, is the magnificent 18-hole course of the *Royal Aberdeen Club*.

Adjoining on its northern side is the 18-hole course of the *Murcar Club*. Visitors' fees: A weekday, 2s.; Saturdays and public holidays, 2s. 6d.; Sundays, 3s. 6d.; 7s. 6d. per week; 12s. 6d. per fortnight; 21s. per month. There is also a ladies' course of 9 holes.

On the south-east side of the city, overlooking the harbour entrance and the Bay of Nigg, is the 18-hole course of the *Balnagask Club*. Visitors' fees: 1s. 6d. per round or 2s. per day; weekly, 6s. 6d.; fortnightly, 10s.; monthly, 15s.

At Bieldside, about 5 miles west of the city, the *Deeside Club* has an 18-hole inland course. Visitors, 2s. per day; 5s. per week; 9s. per fortnight; 15s. per month; 21s. per four months; 31s. 6d. per eight months; 42s. per year.

On the Links adjoining the Beach Esplanade is a *Municipal* 18-hole course. Fee per round: visitors 8d., residents 4d. Visitors can become temporary members of any of the clubs using these links on payment of 1s. 6d. for two weeks and 2s. 6d. a month.

There is also a 9-hole course at *Newburgh*, on the east coast, connected with Aberdeen by a motor omnibus service, and there are an 18-hole and a 9-hole course at *Cruden Bay*.

Hotels.—See Introduction.

Market Days.—Tuesday and Friday.

Motor Omnibuses are run by the Great North of Scotland Railway Company between Aberdeen (Schoolhill Station) and Newburgh, Echt, Midmar, Skene, Dunecht, and Cluny, and intermediate places, at convenient hours.

Picture Houses.—The Picture House, Union Street; La Scala, Union Street. (Many others.)

Post Office.—The *General Post Office*, in Crown Street, about three minutes' walk from the station, is open on week-days from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.; on Sundays from 9 to 10 a.m., and from 1 to 2 p.m. The *Telegraph Office* is always open.

Public Library and Reading Room.—On Rosemount Viaduct, at the junction of Union Terrace and Schoolhill. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Railway Station.—This is the joint property of the Caledonian and Great North of Scotland Companies. It is in the vicinity of the Docks, and is but a short distance from the principal thoroughfare—Union Street.

Sea Fishing.—Excellent.

Steamboats to or from Edinburgh (Leith), North of Scotland ports, Hull, London, and Newcastle. Full particulars respecting fares and times of sailing may be obtained from the *North of Scotland and Orkney and Shetland Steam Navigation Company*, Aberdeen, the *Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company*, Aberdeen, and *The Aberdeen, Newcastle, and Hull Steamship Company*, Aberdeen. See also p. 12.

Theatres.—*His Majesty's*, Rosemount Viaduct; *Tivoli* (varieties), Guild Street; *Palace Theatre of Varieties*, Bridge Place.

Tramways.—The tramways are the property of the municipality. The route covers about 14 miles. The centre is in Castle Street. Cars run at short intervals through the principal streets. Full particulars of the service will be found in the local time tables.

For the tourist, Aberdeen combines the attractions of town, country and sea. It is situated on the east coast of Scotland between the mouths of the *Don* and the *Dee*, and consists of an Old Town and a New Town, but which of the



[Aberdeen,

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND CITY CROSS.

F. W. Hardie.]



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ABERDEEN HARBOUR.

[Aberdeen.

two is really the older is matter of controversy. The Old Town was formerly a separate burgh, called Old Aberdeen, but is now amalgamated with the city, which, in contradistinction, used to be called New Aberdeen, lying to the north of the more modern portion of Aberdeen. In point of general importance Aberdeen holds the third place among the cities of Scotland. It is at once a leading port, a manufacturing town and a seat of learning.

The principal industries of the city are the quarrying and polishing of granite (employing thousands of hands), trawl and line fishing, fish-curing, and the making of paper and combs, but many also find employment in the manufacture of linen, cotton and woollen goods, in iron foundries, and in ship-building yards. Aberdeen is also the chief Scottish port for the White Sea and Baltic trades, is the headquarters of the Scottish cattle trade, and few ports in the world have as large a trade in white fish and herrings. The value of the fish landed in 1919 exceeded £2,000,000; and about 250 steam trawlers fish from the port regularly.

The chief feature which strikes the stranger is the beauty and regularity of the architecture of the principal streets—a feature in great measure due to the city having been largely re-built since the formation of its principal thoroughfare, Union Street, in 1800. The buildings are mainly constructed of a light grey variety of granite, and on account of the general use of this material, Aberdeen is familiarly spoken of as the “Granite City.”

“The impression which forces itself upon the visitor is the sense of solidity and permanence, and of constant progression; and a little knowledge of its prominent men conveys this sense as part of their personality: men of quiet strength, fine business perception, and almost stubborn pertinacity of purpose, qualities which have doubtless come from their surroundings, and which have imbued them with a large share of characteristics which are perhaps national. All around, in fine buildings and the growth of the city, do we see the prosperity which comes out of industry and good business foresight and habit.”

Historical Note.

The municipal history of the town dates from 1179, when William the Lion granted a charter giving the burgesses the right of trading where and when they pleased. With the

history of the country Aberdeen has several links. In 1296 the city was visited by Edward I of England. The diary of his progress speaks of it as having a "faire castell" and being "a good towne vponn the see." Robert the Bruce made Aberdeen his headquarters for a considerable time, and in 1308 the citizens, on his behalf, stormed the castle and put the English garrison to flight. Their watchword was *Bon-Accord* (Good-will). In remembrance of their great achievement that cheery and peaceful phrase was adopted as the motto of the city, and has become one of its most popular names. Some thirty years after the Aberdonians' triumph their city was completely burned by the soldiers of Edward III.

In 1411 the city was threatened with pillage by a Highland horde. The burghers, headed by their provost, joined the opposing force marshalled by the Earl of Mar. The invaders were routed at Harlaw, but the victors also suffered great loss. Among the slain was Aberdeen's provost. Armour which he is said to have worn is one of the treasures of the Town Hall.

One of the many Scottish sovereigns who visited the city was the beautiful Queen Mary, who then had one of her many unpleasant experiences, for the Earl of Moray dragged her to a window that she might witness the execution of the Earl of Huntly's son, Sir John Gordon, whom it was said she loved.

During the struggles and discord consequent on the Reformation Aberdeen played a conspicuous part and suffered alternately at the hands of the Covenanters and the Catholics. Its last siege and capture was by the Royalist Marquis of Huntly in 1646, but his success came too late, as a few days before it King Charles had delivered himself to the Scottish Army at Newark. Since then, with brief interruptions during the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745, Aberdeen's story has been one of peace and progress.

The visitor who is staying but a short time in the city may, on foot, make the round of its chief objects of interest in the course of two half-day excursions, while one who has only an hour or two to spare can obtain a good general idea of the place by taking an outside seat on a car on "the circular route." There is, however, much in the city that deserves and will amply repay leisured and careful inspection, and there are many spots where one should linger. Therefore,

while indicating the best routes to be followed by those who have but limited time at their disposal, we also give particulars which, we hope, will enhance the pleasure of those more fortunate visitors who are not obliged to hurry.

I.—TO THE LINKS, THE BRIG O' BALGOWNIE, AND THROUGH THE "AULD TOON."

The visitor should first make his way eastward along—

Union Street,

a fine thoroughfare that extends for about a mile in a straight line. It is reached from the station and the quays by way of **Market Street**, near the upper end of which is the **Market Hall**, one of the finest buildings of the kind in the country. It was erected in 1840-42, at a cost of £28,000, and was restored after a fire in 1882.

Opposite Market Street are a branch of the *North of Scotland and Town and County Bank*, a fine building in Roman Classic style, and a **Statue of Queen Victoria**, by *C. B. Birch*, *A.R.A.*

The Municipal Buildings,

a most imposing and picturesque block, were erected in 1868-74 at a cost of over £100,000. Admission to the chief rooms and to the tower may be obtained on application to the keeper between ten and three o'clock. The main entrance is under the steeple. In the adjoining vestibule there stands on the right a *Statue of Provost Blaikie*, by Sir John Steell, *R.S.A.*; and on the opposite side is a much-valued suit of armour said to have been worn by—

"The gude Schir Robert Davidson,
Wha provost was of Aberdene,"

and who, as has already been related, was slain at Harlaw, in 1411.

In the vestibule is also a beautiful marble *Statue of Queen Victoria*, by Alexander Brodie, a native of the city. It formerly stood at the top of Market Street, but, having suffered from exposure to the weather, was removed and replaced.

On the first floor is the **Town Hall**, a stately chamber. The ceiling is adorned with the arms of eminent citizens, and the walls with the pictures of some of the city's artist

sons—George Jamesone, William Dyce, John Phillip, and Sir George Reid.

The first-named—"The Vandyke of Scotland"—was born about 1587 and died in 1644. "His excellence," says Walpole, "consists in delicacy and softness, with a clear and beautiful colouring, his shades not charged but helped by varnish, with little appearance of the pencil. He had much of Vandyke's second manner; and to Sir Anthony some of his works have been occasionally imputed." "He was the first native of our island," says Allan Cunningham, "who refused to limit himself to miniatures, and transferred life of the natural dimensions to his canvas."

John Phillip, R.A. (1817-67), was the son of a shoemaker, and was apprenticed to a house-painter. He was famous for his pictures of Spanish life. One of his works in the Town Hall is a good portrait of the Prince Consort.

The **Tower**, 200 feet high, is a very effective structure, and should be ascended for the sake of the view it affords of the city and its vicinity. The time of the Town Hall clock is adjusted daily by electric connection with Greenwich.

At the east end of the Municipal Buildings is the old **Tol-booth**. Its tower was erected in 1616. The spire and clock, of later date, are exact copies of the originals.

Union Street ends at the Municipal Buildings and gives place to **Castle Street**, a wide but short thoroughfare. Here stands—

The City Cross,

a beautiful six-sided structure, of which the citizens are not a little proud, as it is the finest piece of work of its kind in the country. It was erected in 1686, on the site of an older cross that dated from the days of Robert the Bruce, from designs by John Montgomery, an Aberdeenshire mason. It was renovated in 1842, and removed to its present site. It is 18 feet high and 20 in diameter. The cornice is divided into twelve compartments, ten of which are filled by medallions of Scottish sovereigns from James I to James VII; the other two contain the arms of Scotland and of Aberdeen. A graceful column, wreathed with thistles, springs from the centre, and terminates in a Corinthian capital, which supports a white marble unicorn, bearing a shield charged with the Scottish lion.

In front of the Cross is a colossal **Statue of the Duke of Gordon**, Marquis of Huntly, who died in 1836. He was Colonel, first of the 92nd, afterwards of the 42nd Highlanders, and it was he whom Scott addressed as—



C. Helmrich & Sons,]

[Aberdeen.

UNION STREET—ROSEMOUNT VIADUCT—QUEEN'S CROSS.
Aberdeen.



[Kirkcaldy,

THE BRIG O' BALGOWNIE.

J. Davidson & Son,]

" Cock of the North, my Huntly braw,
Whaur are you wi' the Forty-twa ? "

The statue is of Aberdeen granite, and was intended to show how that stone lent itself to such a use.

Just beyond the Municipal Buildings is **King Street**, a long, broad thoroughfare running northward to the Bridge of Don. At the corner is the head office of the *North of Scotland and Town and County Bank*.

At its eastern extremity, Castle Street is faced by a Salvation Army Citadel, a pile quite in harmony with the stately blocks close by. The castellated turret commands wide views. To the right, at the Citadel, is **Castle Terrace**, to the left **Justice Street**. On the former stood the *Futtie Port*, one of six gates which formerly helped to protect citizens from hostile incursions ; it owed its name to its being on the way to Footdee, formerly a detached fishing village known as Futtie. A gentle slope from the terrace leads to the **Barracks** of the Gordon Highlanders. The boundary wall of the parade ground is said to be part of the fortifications raised by General Monk's men in 1651. **Castle Hill**, by the way, is one of the best points from which to look down upon the city and its environs.

Connected with Castle Hill by a bridge on the eastern side is **Heading Hill**, an eminence owing its name to the fact that it was the place of execution when decapitation was the mode of death.

Our way to the Links lies along Justice Street, which inclines towards the north and soon merges in **Park Street**, out of which we turn on the right into **Constitution Street**. This terminates on—

The Queen's Links,

a public recreation ground in the immediate vicinity of the **Bathing Station**, where are bathing coaches, floating platforms and covered baths, the property of the municipal authorities, who have developed the facilities for sea-bathing and added to the comfort and pleasure of visitors by the construction of a promenade, the erection of refreshment-rooms, and the provision of seats. On the adjacent Links is the **Municipal Golf Course** (*see* p. 18).

Aberdeen has a beach of firm, clean sand, extending for some 2 miles between the mouths of the Dee and the Don. At the southern end of the crescent formed by the

beach is the **North Pier**, a great barrier some 2,000 feet long and 30 broad.

From the Bathing Station, the visitor may either proceed northward to the Don by the beach, or may go westward along Urquhart Road (passing on the left the **City Fever Hospital**) until King Street is reached, and thence travel by tramcar, passing almost at once, on the right, the **School of Domestic Science**. By the beach it is a pleasant walk of about a mile and a half to the mouth of the river. Then a few hundred yards along the south bank lead to the handsome **New Bridge of Don**, which was finished in 1830. It is a terminus of the tramway. From it one may proceed by a by-road on the north side of the stream, or by a footpath along the south bank, to—

The Auld Brig o' Balgownie,

or the old Bridge of Don, a picturesque structure noteworthy as being the oldest bridge in the North. It spans the river with a high, single-pointed arch, 57 feet wide, just where the stream flows from a narrow defile overhung with trees. It was most probably erected in 1320 by Bishop Cheyne of Aberdeen. The prelate favoured the English during the struggle which the Scots waged for independence, and as a consequence had to seek safety in flight across the Border. On the conclusion of peace he was pardoned by Bruce and allowed to return to his diocese, and then, according to the story, the revenue of the see which had accumulated during his absence was devoted to building the bridge. In 1605 Sir Alexander Hay devised for its maintenance a small property producing £2 5s. 8½d. a year, but so great became the increase in the value of the legacy that the proceeds sufficed for the erection of the New Bridge, and the capital now amounts to some £30,000.

Not a little of the interest which the Old Bridge excites must be attributed to Byron's allusion to it in a note to *Don Juan*. "The Brig of Don, near the 'auld toun' of Aberdeen," says the poet, "with its one arch, and its deep black salmon stream below, is in my memory as yesterday. I still remember, though perhaps I may misquote, the awful proverb which made me pause to cross it, and yet lean over it with childish delight, being an only son, at least by the mother's side. The saying, as recollected by me, was this, but I have never heard or seen it since I was nine years of age :—

' Brig o' Balgownie, black's your wa',
 Wi' a wife's ae son, and a mear's ae foal,
 Doun ye shall fa' ! ' "

If local tradition may be credited, the young poet was so impressed with the legend that, on one occasion, in riding towards the bridge to cross it, he dismounted and walked, remounting his pony on the other side.

Trams from the Queen's Statue to the New Bridge of Don run every few minutes. They turn out of Union Street into King Street. Mention has already been made of the North of Scotland Bank, at the corner. The other chief objects of interest *en route* include **St. Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral** on the right-hand side, in which is a statue by Flaxman of Bishop Skinner, son of the author of *Tullochgorum*; the **North Parish Church**, almost opposite St. Andrew's, having an Ionic portico surmounted by a tower 150 feet high, and modelled on Demosthenes's lantern at Athens; the **King Street Public School**, and the **School of Domestic Science**.

From the south side of the Auld Brig the way is through the village of **Seaton** to Old Aberdeen proper. Entering Chanonry, the first opening on the right-hand side of the very long **Don Street**, one is faced by—

St. Machar Cathedral,

now consisting of nave and aisles only, and used as the parish church. The building occupies the site of a rude church erected about 570 by St. Machar, one of Columba's disciples, who, according to tradition, was sent by his master towards the northern part of the land of the Picts, with instructions to proceed until he came to a spot where the river took the form of a bishop's crook, and there he was to found a church. The visitor who takes his stand at the north-east side of the Cathedral and there follows with his eye the course of the Don through Seaton Vale, will see how faithfully St. Columba was obeyed.

The existing structure was begun about 1366 and completed in 1532. A great steeple, containing a peal of fourteen bells, fell in 1688, crushing the chancel and greatly damaging the nave. Now the most striking external features of the Cathedral are the twin battlemented towers, surmounted by short spires, built by Bishop Gavin Dunbar (1519-32), and the round-headed portal and the seven-lighted window of

the west end. These latter form part of the granite work built by Bishop Leighton (1422-40).

Entrance to the Cathedral is obtained by the gateway by the side of the sexton's lodge, at which application should be made when the building is found closed.

Of the interior features most worthy of notice one is the flat ceiling of panelled oak added by Bishop Dunbar, "with its eight-and-forty shields, glittering with the heraldries of the Pope (Leo X), the Emperor (Charles V), St. Margaret, the Kings and Princes of Christendom, the Bishops and the Earls of Scotland." A coloured window at the east end of the south wall commemorates three famous Aberdeen artists—Jamesone, Dyce, and Phillip. In a richly-carved niche in the south transept, now open to the sky, is the tomb of Bishop Dunbar, but the effigy upon it is not the original figure. In the north transept is the effigy of Bishop Leighton. Barbour, author of *The Bruce*, was a canon of the cathedral, and his grave is within its walls. He died in 1395.

Near the Cathedral, a low-roofed house (No. 9, Chanonry) with a small belfry will probably attract attention. It is an institution for widows and daughters of burgesses of the town, and is known as **Mitchell's Hospital**.

Pursuing the way from the Cathedral to New Aberdeen (towards the left—the south) one passes the **Cruickshank Botanic Garden** on the right, and in a few hundred yards is—

King's College,

which has been united with Marischal College to form the **University of Aberdeen**. It is mainly devoted to Arts and Divinity, while its sister College is chiefly concerned with Science, Medicine and Law. The College was founded by Bishop Elphinstone in 1494, and owes its name to the favour of James IV. Its handsome lantern spire, topped by a sculptured crown, forms a striking feature from many points of view. The tower was built in 1515, and rebuilt in 1636.

The original building was greatly added to by Elphinstone's successor, Bishop Gavin Dunbar, and there are modern portions erected in 1826 and between 1860 and 1870. The building now forms a square. Of the earliest work, the only parts remaining are the Chapel and the massive tower attached to it. These stand on the northern side, and the visitor will at once see that their style of architecture differs from that of the later buildings.



Valentine & Sons, Ltd.,

[Dundee.]

ST. MACHAR CATHEDRAL.



F. W. Hardie,

[Aberdeen.]

KING'S COLLEGE.



J. Davidson & Son,

[Kirkcaldy.]

UNION TERRACE GARDENS.

Beyond the Gardens can be seen the Public Library, South U. F. Church and His Majesty's Theatre.

The **Chapel**, built about 1500-6, is an exceedingly good specimen of the Scotch Flamboyant Gothic of that period. The tower and the round-headed west window are the most noteworthy external features. Within, the canopied stalls and the choir screen claim special attention. They date from the erection of the Chapel, and are the only complete set remaining in the country. The design is of great beauty, and the carving is exquisitely executed. They are thought to be the work of an Aberdeen man named Fendour, who was similarly employed for the Church of St. Nicholas. It will be noticed that no two panels are alike, and that the Scotch thistle is frequently introduced into the delicate lace-work tracery of the canopies. The misguided Reformers attempted the destruction of this splendid work, but the Principal of the University opposed them with an armed force.

Another object of interest is a pulpit brought from the Cathedral. On it are the arms of Bishop William Stewart (1540). At the east end stands the throne of Bishop Patrick Forbes, a man worthy of remembrance as the most eminent of the reformed bishops of Aberdeen. On it is the date 1627. On the pavement is a monument of black marble to Bishop Elphinstone, and there is a large blue slab in memory of Hector Boece, the historian, the first Principal of the College. Each tombstone formerly contained an effigy in brass.

The sumptuous colouring of the Chapel is modern, the painting having been done from designs by Sir R. Rowand Anderson, architect, Edinburgh.

Opposite the Chapel is the **Library**, a modern wing, containing over 150,000 volumes. Among its treasures are the Salisbury Missal, Pope Alexander the Sixth's Deed of Foundation, and Tippoo Sahib's Koran with annotations by himself.

In the Senatus Room are portraits of Bishops Elphinstone, Dunbar, and Forbes, the three most munificent benefactors of the University in olden days, and various other pictures, some by Sir George Reid. On the staircase are portraits of Scottish sovereigns, probably copies by pupils of Jamesone.

Opposite the College is the **Oriental Gateway** of Powis House, flanked by two Moorish towers with minarets. This singular structure has been regarded as an outcome of the Byron worship that was the vogue in the early years of the nineteenth century, the people of Aberdeen naturally being among those most affected, as some of the poet's earliest years

were passed in their city ; but it has also been attributed to the caprice of one of the proprietors of Powis after a visit paid to the East.

After a long walk along the **Spital** (a name derived from an ancient Hospital, of which no trace remains), one comes to the **John Knox Parish Church** and burying-ground, on the left. The church was rebuilt in 1911. Straight ahead is **Gallowgate**, a squalid thoroughfare along which those condemned to be hanged were conducted to the Gallow Hill. It is one of the oldest and poorest parts of the city, and merges in **Broad Street**, in which is—

Marischal College,

a spacious and most elegant pile, built entirely of light-grey granite, which looks almost pure white when seen in the sunshine. The style of architecture is Gothic, of the English Perpendicular period.

In all the world there is only one granite edifice, the Palace of the Escorial in Spain, which exceeds Marischal College in size, but the Aberdeen structure, for the grace, beauty and nobility of its main elevation, is probably unsurpassed by any erection constructed of similar material elsewhere.

The buildings stand on a site once occupied by a monastery and gardens belonging to the Order of Grey Friars. The rightful owners having been dispossessed, their property was assigned by James VI to George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal, who, in 1593, converted the monastery into a college. The building was partially burned down in 1639, and the structure which replaced it gave way in turn, in 1840, to the central block of the present buildings.

The late Dr. Charles Mitchell and Mr. Charles W. Mitchell of Newcastle, father and son, built and equipped the Mitchell Hall and Tower and the Students' Union at a cost of upwards of £30,000. The late Lord Strathcona, at first Lord Rector and then Chancellor of the University, contributed £25,000 to another extension. Other philanthropists, with more slender purses, gave with a good grace, and it was the pride of many a needy Scot to put down a solitary piece of gold or silver for the furtherance of an object very near his heart. A grant of £40,000 was obtained from the State, and altogether the sum spent in the acquisition of the property and the erection of the premises amounted to about £250,000. In September, 1906, King Edward VII, accompanied by Queen

Alexandra, opened the range of buildings, 400 feet in length, facing Broad Street and forming the fourth side of the square. A notable feature of this is the exquisite façade of the gateway, the arch of which bears a heraldic scheme illustrating the history of King's and Marischal Colleges and the United University. Cut in simple relief in the granite are the coats of arms of the University, Bishop Elphinstone, Earl Marischal, Old Aberdeen, the City of Aberdeen, Lord Strathcona and Dr. Charles Mitchell.

The central building is entered under the great **Mitchell Tower**, named after its donor and remarkable for its fine proportions. Its height is 260 feet. The tower can be ascended, and on a fine day affords, as may be imagined, an extensive and agreeable prospect. Eastward the sea stretches for many a mile ; westward the view is bounded by the Grampians, and the city is spread out beneath.

Over the inner door, in quaint lettering and still quainter spelling, is the motto of the Keith Marischal family : *Thay haif said. Quhat say thay ? Lat thame say.*

The story goes that the enrichment of the Earl Marischal with the spoils of the religious orders excited the indignation of the people, and troubled the conscience of his wife, who particularly desired that her lord should return the property that had belonged to the Abbey of Deer. Upon his absolute refusal she had a dream in which she saw monks of that Abbey undermine the Castle of Dunnottar, the principal residence of the family, and cause it to fall into the sea. This vision she took as an intimation of the speedy downfall of the Keiths as a punishment for adding to their possessions at the expense of the Church. But her husband only laughed at her forebodings, and to show his contempt for them and for the reproaches of the people took for his motto the defiant words quoted above.

The chief apartment in the great pile is the **Mitchell Hall**, reached by way of the Picture Gallery. The lower part, including the Gallery, which is most beautifully carved, is of oak, while the upper portion is of Corennie granite. At the east end is a magnificent window that by means of portraits and heraldic devices tells the story of the University from its foundation to the present time. At the opposite end is an organ, another gift of Dr. Mitchell. It cost about £1,200. The roof of the hall is of richly-carved oak, and the floor is of oak parquet. There is accommodation for thirteen hundred persons.

Within the quadrangle, blocking the way for the extension

of the College buildings, stood the **Greyfriars Church**. It was consequently rebuilt at the Queen Street corner of the noble pile, of which, indeed, it appears to be a constituent part, being identical in style and material.

In one of the old houses that were swept away to make room for the extension of Marischal College, Byron lived when a boy. The poet's reminiscences of Aberdeen will be found in Moore's *Life of Byron*.

The visitor who is interested in old houses with historical associations may find one near at hand. On the western side of Broad Street is Netherkirkgate. It is the first opening above the junction with Union Street, and leads, at the end of some twenty yards, to **Guestrow**, on the right, once a part of the aristocratic quarter of the city. One of the oldest and most interesting houses now standing in it is that bearing the number 45. Some of its walls date from 1580, and within them the Duke of Cumberland was entertained during the memorable '45. Arches and an iron gate are other relics here of a more prosperous past.

II.—THROUGH THE NEW TOWN.

Starting from the **Queen's Statue** and proceeding westward along Union Street, there is, almost at once on the right, an open Ionic colonnade, separating the busy thoroughfare from a large cemetery, the **Town's Churchyard**, behind which are—

The East and West Churches,

forming a continuous building the chief external feature of which is a modern Gothic tower and spire. These twin churches occupy the site of the old Church of St. Nicholas, which was built in various stages and at various dates between 1200 and 1507 and at the Reformation was the largest parish church in the country. It was then divided, the choir and nave being converted into separate churches, which were named in accordance with their respective positions. The **West Church**, having become ruinous, was rebuilt in 1755 from designs by James Gibbs, an Aberdonian settled in London, who enjoyed the reputation of being the leading architect of his day. Within the edifice are several objects of interest. These include a unique brass tablet of the seventeenth century, an oak pulpit finely carved, and some tapestries wrought by



Aerial Photos, Ltd.,

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, SEEN FROM AN AEROPLANE.

[Edinburgh,



[Aberdeen.

THE EAST AND WEST CHURCHES.

F. W. Hardie.]

Mary Jamesone, daughter of the great Aberdeen painter.

The old **East Church**, that in its original form dated from the middle of the fifteenth century, was replaced, in 1837, by another, which was gutted by fire in 1874, the quaint old steeple being also destroyed, along with a fine peal of bells. A new peal of 37 bells was placed in the new tower in 1887 in celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

The transept which separates the two churches is itself divided into **Collison's Aisle**, on the north, and **Drum's Aisle**, on the south. The latter contains two monumental effigies belonging to the fourteenth century. They commemorate one of the lairds of Drum and his lady. The aisle also contains the only mediæval brass now to be found in Scotland. In Collison's Aisle may be seen some mediæval tablets and the effigy of the warlike Provost Davidson, who was slain at Harlaw.

The **Crypt** of the Great Church of St. Nicholas is used for religious services in connection with the East Church and is reached from Correction Wynd. It was built in the fifteenth century, and is dedicated to St. Mary.

Beyond the churches is **Union Bridge**, a handsome granite Viaduct of a single arch, having a span of 130 feet. Unfortunately, the fine proportions of the bridge are obscured by a steel arch rib erected on each side to allow the widening of the roadway. The bridge carries the street across the railway and the **Denburn Valley**, the latter laid out as a public garden, known as the **Union Terrace Gardens**.

Before crossing the bridge, the visitor should notice, at its south-eastern extremity—

Trinity Hall,

sometimes called the **Trades Hall**, because it is the property of the seven incorporated trades (the bakers, fleshers, weavers, shoemakers, tailors, hammermen, and the wrights and coopers). It is a fine granite structure, and among its notable features are a marble staircase and a large hall. There are also interesting portraits, including some by the "Scottish Vandyke," a set of carved antique chairs, one of which is known as King William's, and two others dated 1564 and 1574 respectively. The visitor should also notice the curious inscriptions on the shields of the various crafts.

Just beyond the bridge is a striking **Statue of King Edward VII**, in granite, by *Alfred Drury, R.A.*

Then come the offices of the *Northern Assurance Company*, and a little beyond are the **Music Hall Buildings**, conspicuous by their six massive pillars. The chief hall is of great size, having accommodation for 2,000 persons. It contains a fine organ. The buildings also comprise spacious ball, supper, and other rooms.

The next notable building is the fine office of the *Royal Assurance Company*, at a corner of Huntly Street.

A short distance up **Huntly Street** is the **Roman Catholic Cathedral** of St. Mary of the Assumption, a large granite structure with a fine spire. The church was built in 1860, and a few years later the graceful spire was added, together with a peal of bells. The interior contains good sculptures, and is well worth a visit. It is open daily.

Continuing along Union Street, there will be passed on the left the **West United Free Church**, a Gothic edifice of Morayshire sandstone with an elegant spire 175 feet high. Nearly opposite is the **United Free Gilcomston Church**, which also has a fine spire and is built of sandstone and granite.

At the western extremity of the great thoroughfare is the **United Free Church College**, or Divinity Hall, a handsome Tudor building in which young men are trained for the ministry.

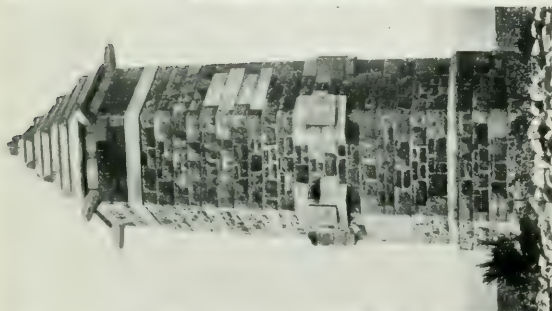
Here Union Street divides. The right-hand branch should be followed. For a short distance it is called Alford Place and is then known as **Albyn Place**. It extends for half a mile and is lined by handsome residences and gardens. At its western end is—

Queen's Cross,

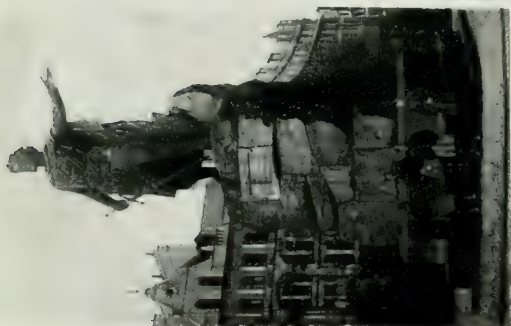
in the neighbourhood of which are the **Queen's Cross United Free Church**, a fine granite building, **Rubislaw Parish Church**, of sandstone, and the **Convent of the Sacred Heart**.

At the Cross a sharp turn to the right should be taken into **Carden Place**, where **St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel** will be passed on the right. Under the names of Carden Place and Skene Street, this thoroughfare extends for about a mile in a north-easterly direction. In **Skene Street** stands the **Grammar School**, the successor of that in which Byron and other celebrities received their early education.

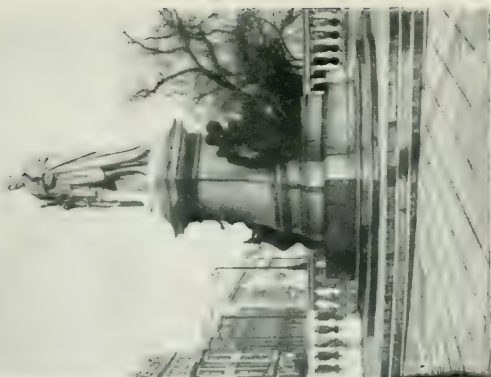
Skene Street crosses **Rosemount Viaduct**, and by following



THE HARLAW MEMORIAL.



J. Davidson & Son,
WALLACE STATUE, ROSEMOUNT
VIADUCT.



[Kirkcaldy,
EDWARD VII STATUE, UNION
BRIDGE.



Valentine & Sons, Ltd.,

GORDON'S COLLEGE.

[Dundee.

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the latter to the right one soon comes to a handsome viaduct over the Great North of Scotland Railway (below is School-hill station). On the left-hand side of the Viaduct is the **Public Library**, with reference and lending departments and a well-equipped reading room. By the side of this institution is the **South United Free Church**, a striking edifice with a massive portico and dome. Next to it is **His Majesty's Theatre**, and behind that the **Royal Infirmary**, originally erected about the middle of the eighteenth century and enlarged as the city's memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. Through the munificence of Lord Mount Stephen it was further enlarged in 1911 by the erection of a building on the opposite side of the street.

But perhaps the greatest attraction of this part of the city is a colossal bronze **Statue of Wallace**, who is represented in the act of bidding the English soldiers "Go back to your masters and tell them that we came not here to treat but to fight and set Scotland free." It is the finest statue of the Scottish hero in the country, and is a conspicuous landmark of the city. It was designed by *W. G. Stevenson, A.R.S.A.*, and unveiled in 1888. In a triangular space at the rear of the Wallace statue is a bronze **Statue of Prince Albert**, the consort of Queen Victoria, by *Marochetti*. The statue formerly stood on the site now occupied by that of King Edward VII (p. 31). Its unveiling was the first public function performed by Queen Victoria in her widowhood.

Not far away, in Union Terrace, is a **Statue of Robert Burns**, by Henry Bain-Smith, one of the sons of Aberdeen.

Continuing along the Viaduct, one is led into **Schoolhill**, which owes its name to having been the site of the original Grammar School. On the northern side of the thoroughfare is—

Robert Gordon's College,

named after its founder, Robert Gordon, a Danzig merchant, who died in 1731, leaving a sum of £10,000 for the carrying out of his purpose. The institution received a further large endowment in 1821 under the will of Alexander Simpson of Collyhill. Many stories are told illustrative of the rigid economy by means of which Robert Gordon accumulated the funds which produced the school. One is to the effect that, rather than buy candles, he was accustomed, when he wanted to read at night, to make use of the light that came

through a hole in the floor from a shoemaker's shop below. Gordon provided for the maintenance and education within the Hospital he founded of a limited number of sons or grandsons of burgesses of Aberdeen ; but the institution has far outgrown the original scheme. In 1881 the "hospital system" was abolished and the buildings were converted into a College—virtually, a secondary day school—with which, latterly, a Technical College has been combined, instruction being now imparted to many hundreds of scholars.

The College occupies the site of the old Blackfriars' Monastery, and stands in pleasant grounds. In a niche over the doorway is a marble statue of the founder. In the grounds are a couple of cannon captured at the fall of Sebastopol.

On each side of the arched gateway of the College is a range of modern buildings in the Grecian style. That on the west is the **Art Gallery**, with a fine selection of sculpture casts. In it the Artists' Society hold their exhibitions and there is frequently on view a selection of antiquities and works of art from South Kensington. But the permanent collection is of itself worthy of a visit. (*The gallery is open free daily. On Sundays the hours are 2 to 5.*) In 1920 important extensions were projected, including a Lecture Hall and Art Museum, for which Lord and Lady Cowdray gave £20,000, and a War Memorial Court to be erected by public subscription. The eastern building is **Gray's School of Art**. It was presented to the town by Mr. John Gray, a magistrate, and covers the site of the old Grammar School to which reference has been made.

In front of the College gateway is a bronze **Statue of General Gordon**, erected in 1888 by the subscriptions of members of the clan Gordon ; and on the opposite side of the street is the **Central Higher Grade School**. By turning to the right at the end of Schoolhill, the visitor passes the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, and so regains the great artery of the city.

3.—THE CIRCULAR TRAM ROUTE.

By making use of this, the visitor who has but limited time may obtain, with the minimum of expense and trouble, a good general idea of a considerable portion of the city.

The car selected should be one that travels *viâ* Albyn Place and Rosemount Place. These leave the Municipal Buildings at short intervals, and the route thence is westward along

Union Street, passing the various objects already described on pp. 30–32.

At Queen's Cross the car turns to the right along **Fountain-hall Road**, a residential district beautified by rows of trees. At the farther end of the road the outskirts of the city are reached and a glimpse of the country is gained. By Beechgrove Terrace and Rosemount Place (in the vicinity of **Victoria Park** and the **Westburn Park**), the car goes eastward, leaving the residential thoroughfares for the quarters mainly devoted to business. From the middle of Rosemount Place it turns to the right into South Mount Street, which is continued by Rosemount Viaduct (p. 32), and out of that it turns into Union Terrace, which brings one again to Union Street, the main thoroughfare.

4.—BRIDGE OF DEE, DUTHIE PARK, AND THE FISH MARKET.

The Dee at Aberdeen is crossed by three bridges, besides that which carries the railway. The **Victoria Bridge**, a fine granite structure, forms a continuation of Market Street. It was completed in 1880. The immediate cause of its erection was an accident to the ferry boat, resulting in the loss of thirty lives. From its northern extremity the **Esplanade** extends right and left. Up the river this road reaches to Allenvale Cemetery and Duthie Park, while on the other side of the Dee Victoria Road leads to the Balnagask Golf Links and the Girdleness Lighthouse.

Then there is the **Wellington Suspension Bridge**, a short half-mile up the river, connecting the Ferryhill and Torry districts.

Lastly, there is the—

Bridge of Dee,

dating back to the sixteenth century.

It is reached from the west end of Union Street by way of **Holburn Street**, the chief thoroughfare connecting the city with the South. **Holburn Parish Church** is on the right, and farther along is **St. Nicholas United Free Church**. A short distance beyond Holburn Street Station is **Ruthrieston Parish Church**. Away in the front and on the left may be seen the heights of Kincorth, while on the right are the tree-clad slopes of Banchory-Devenick.

At the Bridge of Dee there is no romantic scenery as in the case of the old bridge over the Don. All the attraction is in the structure itself and its associations. It is one of the oldest bridges in the country. It was begun by Bishop Elphinstone and completed by the next bishop but one, Bishop Gavin Dunbar. To the latter the sole credit is given by an inscribed stone which makes the bridge say, "Gavin Dunbar, Bishop of Aberdeen, caused me to be built over the river Dee, A.D. 1525." It took the place of a bridge which is known to have been standing in 1384, but which in later years had fallen. Its arches are seven in number, and as they were becoming unsafe in the early years of the eighteenth century, they were rebuilt by the Town Council between 1719 and 1723, as is duly set forth in a Latin inscription on the west side of the bridge. In 1842 the bridge was widened to 28 feet to meet the necessities of modern traffic.

At the northern end used to stand a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and containing an image of "Our Lady of Bon Accord." To save the effigy from destruction at the hands of the Reformers, it was carried over to Dunkirk, and thence conveyed to the Netherlands. It is still in existence, and may be seen in a chapel that was specially built for it in Brussels in 1852. A facsimile of this statue has been placed in St. Peter's Church, Justice Street.

At the south end of the bridge was a gate and watch-tower which served not only to guard the city against surprise by a hostile band, but also to prevent the ingress of persons likely to introduce pestilence. The remnants of this structure were swept away in 1773.

In 1589 the bridge was held by the Earl of Huntly against the royal army; and in 1639 Viscount Aboyne attempted to hold it against the Marquis of Montrose, but after the struggle had lasted two days he was obliged to yield possession.

From the bridge, a pleasant walk can be taken along the riverside to the beautiful **Allenvale Cemetery**, in which are buried Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, who was an alumnus of King's College, and William Broomfield, composer of the sacred air, *St. Kilda*.

Duthie Park

was presented to the city by Miss Duthie of Ruthrieston, and opened by Princess Beatrice in 1883. It is about a mile from Market Street, but the Ferryhill car can be taken to

the farther end of Whinhill Road, in the immediate vicinity of both the Park and Allenvale Cemetery. The Park comprises 44 acres, and in addition to cricket pitches and tennis courts contains several miniature lakes and rockeries, and a winter garden which is well worth a visit. Near the entrance on the south side are a **Museum** and a refreshment room. The former is open free every weekday. Near the east gate stands a granite memorial of those of the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders who died in Egypt and the Soudan in 1882-84; a memorial to men of the regiment who fell in the Indian Frontier campaign of 1898 stands near the west gate. In 1898 a **Monument of Hygeia**, the Goddess of Health, was erected in the grounds and dedicated to Miss Duthie. The park also contains a fine **obelisk** of Peterhead granite to the memory of Sir James M'Grigor (removed here from the quadrangle of Marischal College), one of the old water reservoirs of the city (re-erected), and a collection of stone carvings from former buildings.

Leaving the Park by the gate on the south, turning to the left and following the Esplanade Road, the visitor passes under the railway bridge, and by continuing along the riverside will reach first the Suspension Bridge and then the Victoria Bridge, where Market Street may be entered and a visit paid to—

The Fish Market,

which is built around the **Albert Basin**. It has been enlarged again and again to meet the growing needs of the district and is now the largest and finest building of the kind in the country. It is also reputed to be the cleanest and best kept.

But to see the Market at its best, the visitor must be up betimes. Here in the early morning the steam trawlers and liners deposit what they have gathered of the harvest of the sea, ready for the sale that takes place daily at 8 o'clock. Such a sight as is presented at that hour can be witnessed in few places in the kingdom, for 700 tons of fish are often landed in one day and occasionally there are more. Even when the catch has been far less great, so numerous are the rows of cod, skate, ling, hake, and other large fish, and so many are the boxes of haddock, whiting, and other smaller fish, that the visitor probably wonders where it will go and how it can all be profitably sold. As the clock strikes eight the voice of the salesman is heard, and in a period so short

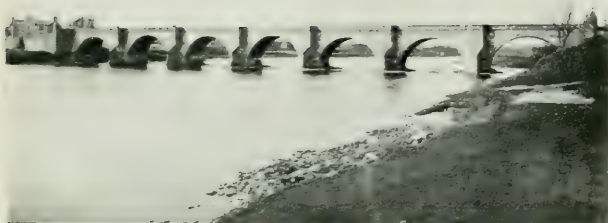
that it must be measured by seconds rather than by minutes, and with words and phrases understood only by fisher-folk and dealers, rows and piles change hands and are transferred to the lorries waiting to convey them to the neighbouring fish-curing establishments, to be immediately cleaned and packed in boxes. Stalwart women rival men and boys in their efforts to effect a speedy clearance of the market, and their bare or white-capped heads and short skirts, together with the jargon that greets the ear, give quite a foreign air to the scene. So expeditious are the proceedings, and so admirable the arrangements to facilitate transport, that fish landed alive at Aberdeen one morning will be on sale in London in the early morning of the next day. Sometimes a shark, seal or gigantic kingfish may be seen among the catches of the night.

5.—THE OLD KIRK OF NIGG AND GIRDLENESS LIGHTHOUSE.

Tramcars run every few minutes from Bridge Street to **Torry**, on the south side of the Dee, a fishing village that is now incorporated in the municipality of Aberdeen. A few hundred yards beyond Balnagask, a road on the right leads to the ruins of—

St. Fittick's,

the old parish church of **Nigg**, situated near the Bay of Nigg. Nigg means nook, and is here applied to the peninsula between the Dee and the sea. The church is an interesting building dating from pre-Reformation days, for it was granted by William the Lion to the Abbey of Arbroath. Near the door at the west end may be seen three or four links of the apparatus by which "scolds" and other disturbers of the peace were publicly exposed to the scorn of quiet and law-abiding subjects. Near the south-east corner of the ruin is a flat gravestone to the memory of one "William Milne, indweller of Kincorth," whose occupation and status are probably indicated by the representation of the clapper of a mill and a star, and the cause of whose death is set forth in a Latin inscription which tells that "One whom piety, probity, and the Sacred Covenant of God made happy, is fallen by the sword of a savage Irishman." The date is 1645, so that the "savage Irishman" was doubtless one of the allies of Montrose when the latter sacked Aberdeen. In the north



Photos by *Hardie and Helmrich.*
 OLD BRIDGE OF DEE—THE BEACH AND BATHING STATION—
 NEW BRIDGE OF DON.
Aberdeen. II



Photos by *[Hardie and Helmrich.*
GIRDLENESS LIGHTHOUSE—THE FISH MARKET—THE HARBOUR.

wall was a leper's window, a small aperture now closed but still traceable. The greater part of the walls was erected by Bishop de Burnham, but the belfry dates only from the eighteenth century.

From the summit of the cliffs there is a good view, but there is, of course, a much finer prospect from—

Girdleness Lighthouse,

which can be entered by the gate on the north-west and is *open to visitors from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., except on Saturdays and Sundays.* It was built in 1833 and is situated off a sunken rock known as the **Girdle**. Its extreme height is 120 feet and the summit is reached by 189 steps. There is a double flash every twenty seconds, the light being visible 19 miles.

The visitor who would prefer to vary the return route may continue along the road by the shore of **Greyhope Bay**, until he is past the South Breakwater, and then follow the road by the battery until he arrives at the ferry a little distance short of Torry Harbour Lighthouse. Thence he may pass to the eastern extremity of the Esplanade, which will lead him to Victoria Bridge; or he may be carried to the northern shore of the Harbour in the vicinity of the North Pier, and thence make his way back by the quays to the ³centre of the city.

6.—THE BLUE HILL.

One of the best view-points in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen is the **Blue Hill**, situated south-south-west of the city. Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) wrote of it in his book on Scotland, *Friend Macdonald*, as one of the treasured memories of a delightful tour. It may be approached either by way of the Bridge of Dee or by the Victoria Bridge. Those who pass over the former will go southward rather more than a mile and a half from the river to the entrance to the village of **Charlestown**, where there is a cross-road connecting Nigg with Auchlunies. This should be followed to the right, and Blue Hill will be found on its south side, about three-quarters of a mile from the turning.

If the city be left by Victoria Bridge, the high-road is followed to Nigg Church (the church now in use, not the "old kirk"), and there the road to Auchlunies should be taken.

Near Charlestown is **Loch Loirston**, which has gradually

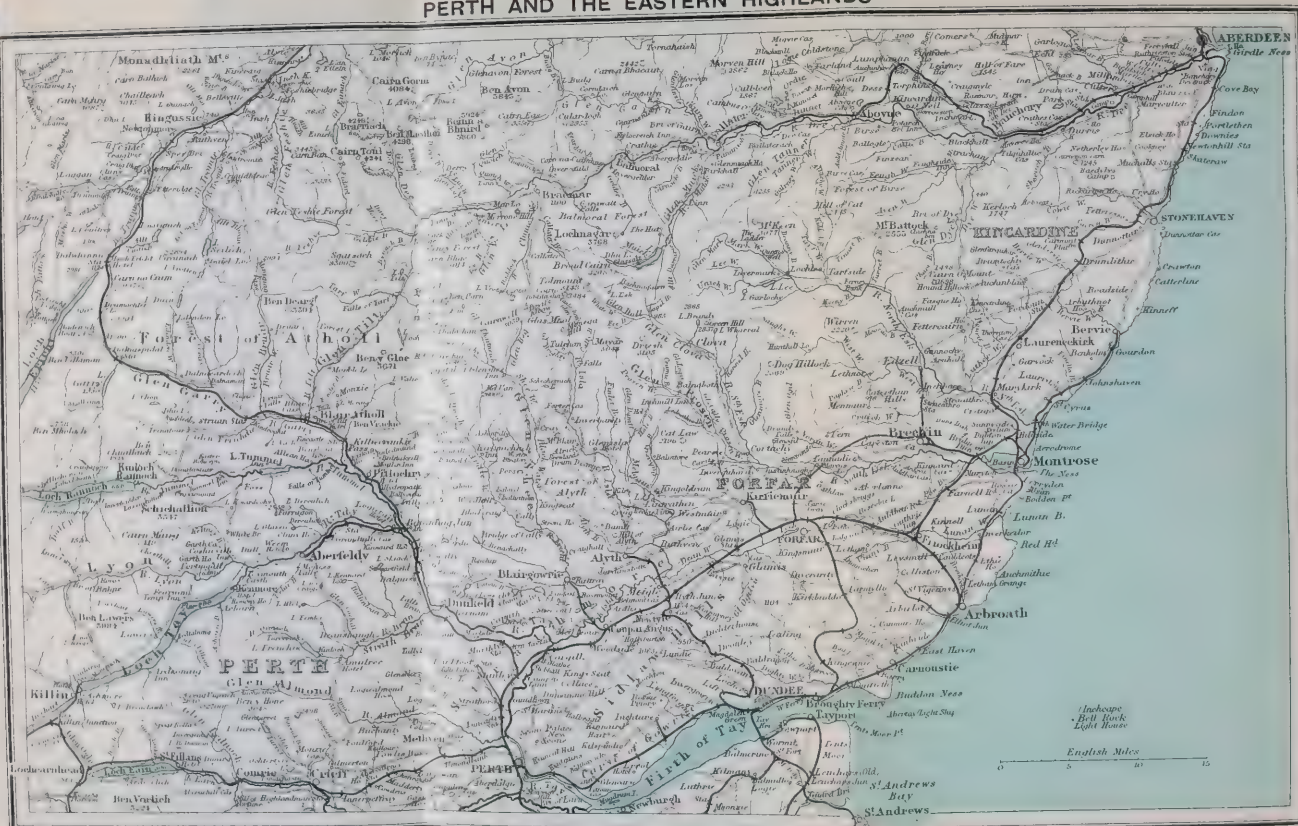
been reclaimed, and now comprises only some twenty-seven acres.

Blue Hill rises to the height of 467 feet above sea-level. The prospect from the summit includes a splendid view of the city ; the sea-coast from Dunnottar Castle in the south to Buchan Ness in the north, a distance of about fifty miles ; and the valley of the Dee with its mountains and hills, as well as other great heights in the district. The most distant mountains seen are Cairn Toul (near the source of the Dee), Ben Bhrotain (pronounced Vrottan) (just south of Cairn Toul), Ben Avon (at the head of Glen Avon), and Ben-a-Bourd (to the south-west of Ben Avon). Lochnagar, Bennachie, and the Hill of Fare are among the more or less familiar eminences included in the prospect. The most distant object that can be distinguished towards the south is the Tower of Johnson, on Garvock Hill, near Laurencekirk.

To some Blue Hill will be interesting from its connection with the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey. "In 1817 a base line (5 miles, 100 feet) was measured by chain on Belhelvie Links—an operation that took six weeks to perform—and the actual length was found to be only three inches less than the computed length. The latter length was founded on a base line measured on Hounslow Heath and the computed length of the sides of a triangle formed by the measured line as a base on Belhelvie Links, and the extremities of it, Tarbathie and Leyton, with the Blue Hill."



PERTH AND THE EASTERN HIGHLANDS



EXCURSIONS FROM ABERDEEN.

AMONG the many places of interest easily visited by *Great North of Scotland Railway* from Aberdeen are :—

Speyside. From Dufftown to Boat of Garten (*see pp. 98-118*).

Deeside. From Drum to Ballater (*see pp. 55-88*).

Moray Firth Coast. Banff, Portsoy, Cullen, Buckie, Spey Bay, Garmouth, Elgin, Lossiemouth (*see pp. 124-150*).

Vale of Alford. Kemnay, Monymusk, Tillyfourie, Alford (*see pp. 91-3*).

Bennachie. Pitcaple and Oyne (*see pp. 98-100*).

Donside. Kinaldie, Kintore, Inverurie (*see pp. 89-91*).

Buchan. Newmachar, Udny, Ellon, Hatton, Cruden Bay, Longhaven, Boddam (*see pp. 45-50*).

The places south of Aberdeen to which excursions are principally made are Stonehaven and Dunnottar Castle, and Laurencekirk, Fettercairn and Edzell—all reached by the *Caledonian Railway*.

Several of these places may also be reached by **Public Motors**.

From Aberdeen, too, may be taken the **Three Rivers Tour**, by rail and road, occupying two days and embracing the Dee, Don and Spey.

The G.N.S.R. also offer a Day Tour from Aberdeen to Deeside and Donside, thus : Aberdeen to Dinnet or Ballater by rail ; thence motor to Strathdon and to Alford ; and rail to Aberdeen. Or the route may be reversed.

Instead of completing this tour in a single day, and the Three Rivers Tours in two days, holders of the tickets may break their journey at any place on the route. The tickets are valid for two months.

TO STONEHAVEN AND DUNNOTTAR CASTLE.

By rail, 16 miles ; by road, 15 miles.

Stonehaven lies to the south-west of Aberdeen, and for three-fourths of the way the line connecting the two places runs close to the coast.

Soon after leaving the city the traveller has on his left

Girdleness Lighthouse and the ruins of St. Fittick's, already described. Near **Portlethen** station (8 miles) is the fishing village of **Findon**, or Finnan, famed for its smoked haddocks—"Finnan haddies." **Muchalls** (11½ miles) is coming into prominence as a health resort, and here may be seen some of the finest rock scenery on the north-east coast of Scotland. An immense cave in the rocks, formerly a haunt of smugglers, is worth inspection. A little distance short of Stonehaven is a long, high viaduct, from which the town may be seen to great advantage.

Stonehaven,

the county town of Kincardine, stands in a narrow valley on the rivers *Carron* and *Cowie*. It owes its name to a rock in the harbour, a natural basin, enlarged and deepened in 1912, adjacent to the streets forming the "old town," which is of early origin. In the new town are a spacious square, and wide, regular streets named after members of the Barclay family of Urie, one of whom was the founder.

The pure and bracing air, the bold line of coast, the rock caverns, and the extensive beach, affording excellent bathing, make the little port an attractive health resort. There is a golf course of 18 holes beautifully situated on the cliffs, for anglers there is both sea and river fishing, while the facilities for lawn tennis are probably unsurpassed in the country, there being no fewer than sixteen courts.

About 1½ miles south-west are the ruins of—

Dunnottar Castle,

long the stronghold of the powerful Keiths, Earls Marischal of Scotland. It stands on the summit of a cliff washed on three sides by the sea, while on the fourth it is almost separated from the mainland by a deep chasm, from which the ascent is steep and rugged. The ruins cover about three acres, and consist of the great square tower, which is almost entire, broken towers and turrets, remains of the palace and the chapel, long ranges of roofless buildings and broken arches, and many dismal halls, vaults and chambers.

The castle was taken from the English by Wallace in 1296. To the church which then stood on the crags some of the English soldiers fled for sanctuary, but only to find death in awful forms.



F. W. Hardie,]

STONEHAVEN,

[Aberdeen.



F. W. Hardie,]

DUNNOTAR CASTLE, FROM THE SOUTH.

[Aberdeen.

“Wallace in fire gart set all hastily,
Burnt up the kirk and all that was therein.
Attour the rock the lave ran with great din.
Some hung on crags, right dolefully to dee,
Some lap, some fell, some fluttered in the sea.
No Southron in life was left in that hold,
And them within they burnt to powder cold.”

Forty years later Edward Balliol garrisoned the castle with English soldiers, but it was again re-taken. In 1645 it was besieged by Montrose. Among those in it were sixteen Covenanting ministers who urged the Earl Marischal to be firm in its defence and to come to no terms with Belial, as they styled their foes, assuring him that the smoke of his farmsteads and villages burning on the mainland would be “a sweet smelling incense in the nostrils of the Lord.” Six years later the castle was besieged by a Parliamentary force, and as starvation threatened to compel surrender, the ancient Scottish regalia, which had been sent to it for safety, were in danger of being lost. Feminine boldness and ingenuity rescued them. Mrs. Granger, wife of the minister of Kinneff, having obtained permission to visit the Governor’s wife, brought the crown away among some wearing apparel, while her maid brought away the sceptre and sword of state in a bundle of flax on her back. It is said that the blockading officer himself helped the lady to mount her horse, and saw her ride away without suspicion.

The last of the cruel memories attached to Dunnottar is of the treatment of imprisoned Covenanters in 1685. Confined in one dungeon in the height of summer were 167 men, women and children. Some died, others were killed in attempting to escape by clambering down the rocks, and some, recaptured, died of the tortures inflicted as punishment. In the Whigs’ Vault, as the dungeon is called, there are still to be seen in the walls the holes in which the outspread hands of the prisoners were secured by wedges. In this agonizing position women as well as men were kept standing for days together. The remains of the prisoners released by death were interred in the churchyard, where the *Covenanters’ Stone* recording their names may still be seen. It was while clearing the inscription on this stone that Robert Paterson, the original of “Old Mortality,” was seen by Sir Walter Scott, who was passing the night in the manse.

George, the last Earl Marischal, having taken part in the

Rebellion of 1715, was attainted, and Dunnottar, passing from his hands, fell to ruin.

TO LAURENCEKIRK, FETTERCAIRN AND EDZELL.

This is a combined rail and road excursion. Train is taken *viâ* Stonehaven to—

Laurencekirk,

a town once famous for the manufacture of snuff-boxes. It was founded and fostered by Lord Gardenstown, who one morning found the following lines in the visitors' book at the inn :

“ From sma' beginnings Rome of auld
 Became a great Imperial city ;
 'Twas peopled also, we are tauld,
 By spendthrifts, vagabonds, banditti :
 Quoth Thomas then, the day may come
 When Laurencekirk will equal Rome.”

From Laurencekirk the route is continued by road through the cultivated lands of the **Howe of the Mearns**, interspersed with wooded country. In the forefront the Grampians stand out in bold relief against the sky, all the way to **Fettercairn**, a distance of 5 miles. Fettercairn is a peaceful village which cherishes the memory of a visit of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, who spent a night in the Ramsay Arms Hotel in 1861. The furnishings of the rooms they occupied remain as at that time, and spanning the high-road is a triumphal arch erected to commemorate the visit. Another object of interest is an octagonal pillar which is believed to have been the market cross of the extinct town of Kincardine. Upon the shaft is marked the length of the old Scottish ell. In the neighbourhood of Fettercairn is **Fenella's Castle**, the scene of the strange murder of Kenneth III by means of an infernal machine invented by Lady Fenella—a brass statue which threw out arrows when a golden apple was taken from its hand.

From Fettercairn the road runs past **Balbegno Castle** and through beautiful woods to **Gannochy Bridge**, where many visitors alight to enjoy the view and take the lovely walk of a mile or so along the river bank to Edzell. The road onward passes through the village Commonty, an ideal spot for a picnic. On the right a road goes off to the keep and round tower of **Edzell Castle**, formerly the seat of a

younger branch of the Lindsays, Earls of Crawford, and now the property of the Earl of Dalhousie.

Edzell,

a small sunny village in the valley of the *North Esk*, is coming into high repute as a health resort, helped largely by the exceeding beauty of the surrounding district. It contains two hotels, has a fine public hall and library, and a golf course of 18 holes.

BY THE BUCHAN LINE.

ELLON, CRUDEN BAY, AND THE BULLERS OF BUCHAN.

With the exception of Ellon, these places are on the coast to the north of Aberdeen, and by rail are all reached by the Buchan Line of the Great North of Scotland Railway. This branch leaves the main line at **Dyce Junction**, six miles from Aberdeen. Eight miles from the junction is **Udny** station. The little village ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) is used as headquarters by anglers, who fish the open portions of the *Bronie*, or Udny Burn, the *Tarty* and the *Foveran Burn*.

Visible above the trees on the left as one approaches Udny is **Udny Castle**, rebuilt in the latter half of the nineteenth century, in good keeping with the ancient tower.

About 20 miles from Aberdeen is—

Ellon.

Angling.—Permission can be obtained for fishing the *Ythan*. Its tributary, the *Ebrie*, may be fished from the south bank; another tributary, the *Forvie*, 3 miles distant, is preserved only near Auchmacoy House, and the *Tarty*, which falls into the estuary of the *Ythan*, is nearly all open.

Hotels.—See Introduction.

This is a very pleasant village on the *Ythan*, which has a course of 31 miles, and is nearly all available for a day's fishing on application to the proprietors. Besides salmon, sea trout, lake trout, brook trout, whitling, a few grilse and pike, it contains pearl mussels, and pearl fishing is still carried on in it, although to a less extent than formerly. One of the largest gems in the ancient crown of Scotland was obtained from this stream.

Fyvie makes a convenient headquarters for the upper *Ythan*, Methlick for the middle reaches, Ellon and Newburgh for the lower part. Guests at the Udny Arms, Newburgh,

may fish 4 miles of tidal water. The Tarty is also at hand. Newburgh is connected with Aberdeen (13 miles) by a service of motor 'buses.

In the neighbourhood of Ellon are interesting walks and drives. About ten minutes' walk from the village is **Ellon Castle**, on the terrace of which is an ivy-clad remnant of the original building. A footpath follows the river through very pleasant scenery. At the end of about a mile there are crags on each side of the stream, rising in places to a height of a hundred feet, and covered with underwood and wild flowers.

About six miles to the north-west is **Haddo House**, in the Palladian style of architecture, the principal seat of the Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair, who made considerable alterations to it in 1880 and erected a private chapel, designed by G. E. Street. It stands in a beautiful park, to which visitors have free access, but permission to enter the house must be obtained of the factor. Occasionally motor charrs-à-bancs run to it from Aberdeen. The extensive grounds contain a granite obelisk to Sir Alexander Gordon, who fell at Waterloo, and on a hill is a colossal urn in memory of the fourth earl.

At Ellon is the junction of the Buchan line with—

THE CRUDEN RAILWAY.

The first station is **Auchmacoy**. It is about half a mile from the mansion house of that name and is the nearest station for—

Collieston,

a quaint and primitive fishing village. The caves and rock scenery in the vicinity are the principal attractions. It has a small beach sheltered by lofty cliffs, on which some of the cottages are perched, while others stand at the water's edge, all placed without the slightest semblance of order or design.

The best of the caves is **Cave Arthur**, a singular underground dwelling consisting of a number of chambers. These can all be explored, but visitors must be provided with lights. The entrance is hidden from the sea by an embankment.

A little to the south of Cave Arthur is a creek where the *Santa Caterina*, one of the ships of the Armada, was wrecked in 1588.

Adjoining Collieston on the south is the sand-blown parish

of **Forvie**. It extends from the village to the north bank of the Ythan, a distance of nearly four miles. Not far from the centre of the sands are the foundations and portions of the walls of a building supposed to have been the parish church. The catastrophe is said to have happened in 1688 (legend says in fulfilment of a "maiden's malison"), and to have been caused by a furious storm that continued for nine days.

Slains Castle and other points of interest immediately north of Collieston are described on pp. 48-50.

Hatton station, the third from the junction, serves the village of **Hatton of Cruden**, the business and shopping centre of a large agricultural district.

The next station, the principal one on the line, is at—

CRUDEN BAY.

Bank.—*North of Scotland and Town and County.*

Distances.—Aberdeen, 30 miles; Peterhead, 8.

Golf.—A course of 18 holes, which attracts players from all parts. Conveyance from station ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile) by electric tram. Ladies' course of 9 holes. A 9-hole putting green adjacent to the first tee, and an 18-hole putting course close to the Cruden Bay Hotel. Visitors staying at Railway Company's Hotel, 2s. 6d. per day; 15s. per week; 40s. per month; Sundays, 3s. 6d. Other visitors, 5s. per day; 20s. per week; 60s. per month; Sundays, 5s.

Hotels.—*See Introduction.*

Places of Worship, with hours of Sunday services—

Parish Church ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles)—11.

St. James's (Episcopal) ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles)—11 and 6.

Congregational, Main Street, Port Errol—11 and 5.30.

United Free ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles)—11.30 and 5.30.

Recreation.—Bathing (coaches are provided), golf, angling in the *Cruden Burn*, boating and sea-fishing, tennis, croquet, bowls.

Post, Telegraph and Telephone Office.—Adjoining the Kilmarnock Arms Hotel.

Cruden Bay is situated in the very centre of the most picturesque part of the Buchan Coast, noted for "its bold and precipitous cliffs, its fantastically shaped rocks, and its numerous caves."

The bay itself is fringed with a clean hard sandy beach, over two miles in length, admirably adapted for bathing, and backed by an extensive stretch of sand dunes on which are the **Golf Course** of eighteen holes and one of nine holes for ladies. The full-sized course is nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. Its greens are a special feature. Visitors are conveyed between the station and the Cruden Bay Hotel and the golf links by electric tramway.

The hotel and the station stand on part of the site on which was fought the final battle between the Scots and the Danes. It took place in 1012 and resulted in the complete defeat of the invaders, who were led by Canute. The relics found

include a neck chain and a battle-axe that have been deposited in the museum at Peterhead.

On Ardifferry Farm, near the station, is a mound called **Moat Hill**, which is said to have been the seat of justice in feudal times.

To the south of the beach is a long low promontory off which is a reef of sunken rocks called the **Scaurs**, or Skerries, running far into the sea. Over them the waves break at high water in misty foam, and upon them many a gallant ship has been wrecked. About the middle of the bay is a lofty headland, called the **Hawklaw**, from which there is a magnificent prospect, the view including many miles of the ocean and the coast from Girdleness on the south to Buchanness Lighthouse on the north.

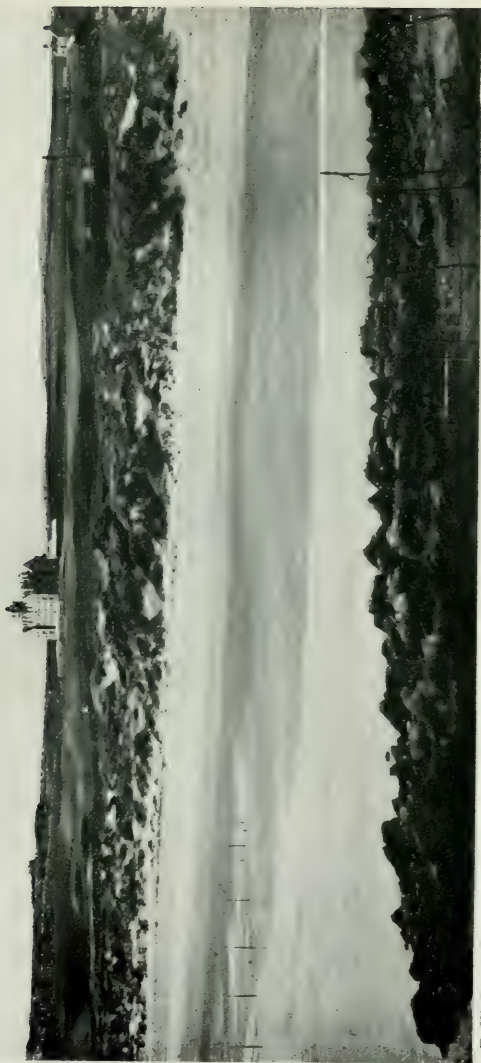
Aulton Road, on which are finely situated villas, connects the hotel and the links with the village of **Port Erroll**, which lies along the Cruden Burn and has a harbour that can accommodate a large number of fishing boats. Here pleasure boats can be hired.

On a granite headland above Port Erroll is—

Slains Castle,

formerly the residence of the Earls of Erroll. Of the situation of this mansion no better description can be given than that by the late Mr. Ferguson, of Kinmundy: "The castle is almost insulated, a strip of sea running round to the north, and wending so far west as to leave only a narrow isthmus by which to obtain access to the castle. This arm of the sea is called the Longhaven, and is quite narrow. It is, in fact, a mere rent or fissure on a large scale. It contains deep water, and its sides are so perpendicular and so high that, in looking up from below, the eye does not perceive a much greater breadth of sky than, looking down, it perceives breadth of water. Seaward the cliffs are equally high and equally precipitous. It is said that from the library or drawing-room window a stone dropped falls directly into the water. A carriage-way formerly ran round the castle, but this has now disappeared, owing to the fall of a large portion of rock. Looking from these windows nothing is to be seen but the sea and sky."

The Castle was built in 1836-7 to replace an edifice two centuries older.



F. W. Hardie.

CRUDEN BAY.

[Aberdeen.]



[Aberdeen.

THE COAST AT SLAINS CASTLE.

F. W. Hardie.]

The scanty remains of a still older Castle of Slains can be reached by a walk of about three miles southward from Cruden Bay. It was destroyed in 1594 as a punishment of the eighth earl for taking part in the rebellion against King James VI, who personally visited the spot to see that his orders were obeyed.

Less than a mile from the ruins is the fishing village of **Collieston** (p. 46).

Near the modern Slains Castle is a remarkable rock known as the **Twa Een**, from the two openings in it. Farther northward along the coast is the **Dun Buy**, or Yellow Rock. To the natural attractiveness of this is added the interest imparted by Sir Walter Scott, who introduced the rock into *The Antiquary*. “‘Are ye mad?’ said the mendicant; ‘Francie o’ Fowlsheugh, and he was the best craigsman that ever speeled a heugh (mair by token, he brak his neck on the Dun Buy of Slains), wad na hae ventured upon the Halket-head Craigs after sundown.’”

Not far from the Dun Buy is a cave that on account of its peculiar formation has received the name of **Hell’s Lum** (lum = chimney). It has two openings. One is to the sea and is below high-water mark; the other is a considerable distance inland. The inflow of the waves creates a current of air strong enough to expel light articles that are thrown into the inland aperture, while an easterly gale drives the water into the cave with such force that a continuous column of spray is emitted from the upper opening.

A little farther along the coast ($1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Port Erroll by road, rather more than 2 miles by the cliffs) are—

The Bullers of Buchan,

a huge circular cavern open to the sky. It is in a promontory on the north side of a narrow creek, at the head of which are a few cottages. At the extreme point is a narrow arched opening. The sides of the cavern are perpendicular walls of rock that in places are less than a couple of yards wide. In calm weather it is possible for those who have strong nerves to walk round the cauldron, but during storms the sea dashes quite over the lofty sides, and any human being in its way would be swept to destruction. A story is told of a man who, when intoxicated, laid a wager that he would gallop round the opening on horseback. This most perilous feat he accomplished in safety, but on becoming sober, and conscious of what he had done, he died of fright at the danger in which he had been.

Aberdeen (d)

A strong east wind dashes the sea through the natural arch with terrific force and sets up within the cave a furious agitation of the confined water. From its appearance on such occasions the name is supposed to be derived—"Bullers" being believed to be a corruption of "boilers." In good weather and at certain states of the tide, the cave can safely be entered by a boat.

Dr. Johnson in his "Northern Tour" was taken into it. He says:

"We entered the arch which the water had made, and found ourselves in a place which, though we could not think ourselves in danger, we could scarcely survey without some recoil of the mind. The basin in which we floated was nearly circular, perhaps thirty yards in diameter. We were enclosed by a natural wall, rising steep on every side to a height which produced the idea of unsurmountable confinement. The interception of all lateral light caused a dismal gloom; round us was perpendicular rock, above us the distant sky, and below an unknown profundity of water. If I had any malice against a walking spirit, instead of laying him into the Red Sea, I would condemn him to reside in the Buller of Buchan."

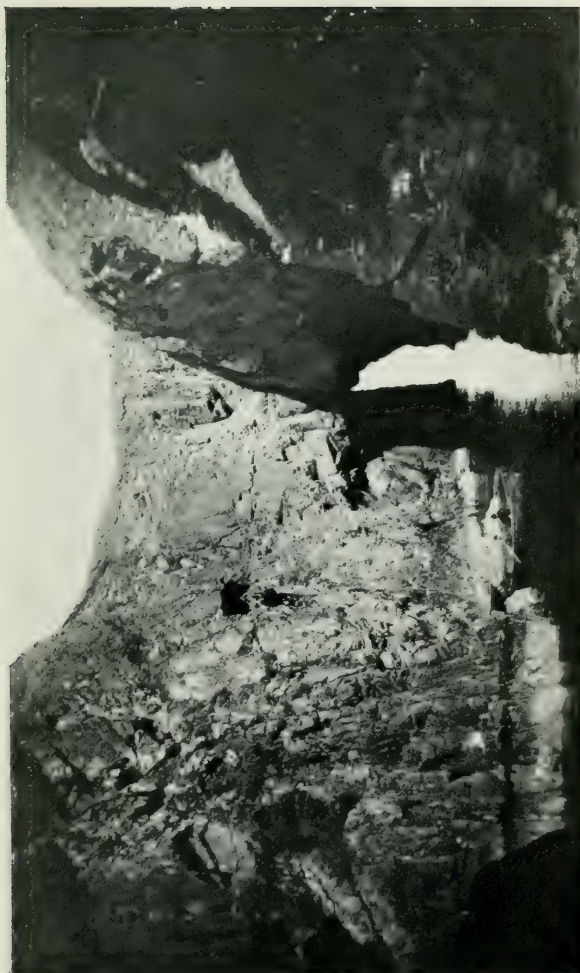
In close proximity to the Bullers is a railway platform, to and from which the train can be taken. The nearest station is **Longhaven**, not far from the terminus of the line at **Boddam**. This is a fishing village of which the chief objects of interest are the ruins of **Boddam Castle** and the **Buchan-ness Lighthouse**. Adjoining Boddam is the village of **Stirling**, occupied by workers at the neighbouring quarries.

Conveyances run between Boddam and **Peterhead** in connection with the principal trains.

At the opposite end of Cruden Bay, in addition to the village of Collieston and the ruins of the old Castle of Slains, there are curious caves and the village of Whinnyfold.

The best known of the caverns is the **Lion's Cave**. It has an arched entrance about 20 feet high, and can be thoroughly explored at low water.

Whinnyfold is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles by road from the Cruden Bay Hotel, but less than 2 miles by way of the sands or the golf course. Picturesque thatched cottages in a sheltered position form the older portion, while perched on the very edge of the cliffs are modern dwellings suitable for summer visitors. Whinnyfold is much favoured by picnic parties, and "spelding" teas are a specialty.



F. W. Hardie,]

THE BULLERS OF BUCHAN.

[Aberdeen.



F. W. Hardie,

[Aberdeen.]

PETERHEAD.



F. W. Hardie,

[Aberdeen.]

FRASERBURGH.

TO PETERHEAD.

Route.—By rail direct from Aberdeen or by rail to **Boddam**, and thence by road; conveyances meet the principal trains; fare, *6d.*

The railway runs from Aberdeen to **Ellon** and thence northward to **Maud Junction**, where the line again divides, one branch passing eastward to Peterhead, the other northward to Fraserburgh. (Refreshment room at Maud station.) The village at the junction, formerly known as Bank, is now called **Maud**. It is a centre for cattle sales for the Buchan district, and is near the *Culsh Burn*, which is open to anglers.

The branch to Peterhead passes through **Mintlaw** station, a mile short of which stood, on the right, the Abbey of Deer, which became part of the spoil with which the founder of Marischal College was enriched. It belonged to the Cistercians, and was founded early in the thirteenth century. The early history of the Abbey is told in the MS. *Book of Deer* preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge.

The next station is at **Longside**, where John Skinner, author of *Tullochgorum*, *The Ewie wi' the Crookit Horn*, and other favourite Scottish poems, was minister of the Episcopal church. The last station before Peterhead is **Inverugie**, of interest from its proximity to the ruined **Castle of Inverugie**, situated about a quarter of a mile above the turnpike road bridge on the north bank of the river. The Castle was probably erected near the close of the sixteenth century by George, Earl Marischal of Scotland, the founder of Marischal College, Aberdeen. Next to Dunnottar, it was the principal seat of the family, and was probably the birthplace of Frederick the Great's famous general referred to on p. 52. It was forfeited by the Keiths in consequence of their rebellion in 1715.

A little farther up the *Ugie*, but on the opposite bank of the river, are the remains of **Ravensraig Castle**, an interesting fort dating from the twelfth century.

Inverugie is distant only 2 miles from—

Peterhead.

Angling.—In the *Ugie* for river trout, sea trout, grilse and salmon. Tickets per month—March, £1; April, July, August and September, £1 10s. May and June, 15s.; October, £2; Season ticket, £5.

Baths.—Daily (except Sunday and Monday) from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Outside and inside swimming ponds of sea water, slipper baths, Turkish, Russian, Pine, Sulphaqua and Nauheim baths. The institution is of comparatively recent construction and the tariff is very moderate.

Boating and Sea Fishing.—In the land-locked South Bay.

Bowls, Croquet and Tennis.

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Golf.—The *Peterhead Links*, 9 holes, half a mile from the centre of the town, is free to visitors. The *Craigewan Course*, 18 holes; one mile from the town. June to September inclusive—Gentlemen, 1s. a day, 5s. a week, 12s 6d. a month; ladies and juniors, 1s., 3s 6d., 7s. 6d. Other months—Gentlemen, 1s., 3s. 6d., 10s.; ladies and juniors, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s.

Hotels.—See Introduction.

Library and Museum.—Queen Street, part of a long thoroughfare between the station and the Town House.

Population.—14,300.

Post Office.—Marischal Street, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.

This town is situated on a peninsula projecting into the North Sea, and is the most easterly point of Scotland. It is 44 miles by rail from Aberdeen, but only 33 by road. The town is mainly built of red granite obtained from quarries near Longhaven station on the Cruden Bay branch railway. The principal streets are wide and clean. Three hundred years ago Peterhead was famed for the medicinal water from its "Wine Wells," and was known as the Tunbridge Wells of Scotland. At various periods since it has been esteemed as a health and pleasure resort, and in this respect it is once again enjoying a growing reputation. Its chief trade is connected with the herring fishery, Peterhead being one of the principal ports in Scotland at which it is conducted. Ship-building is carried on and granite is exported. In a bay to the south of the town is a great **National Harbour of Refuge**, constructed by convict labour. Near it is the Convict Prison for Scotland.

In the graveyard around the ruins of the old **Parish Church** are some interesting monuments.

In front of the **Town House** is a bronze copy of the statue which Frederick the Great erected to the memory of Field-Marshal Keith. It was presented to the town in 1869 by the then King of Prussia. The Field-Marshal was the brother of the last Earl Marischal of Scotland, and was banished from Britain for taking part in the rebellion in favour of the Stuarts. He became one of Frederick's ablest generals, and fell at Hochkirch in 1758.

A prized possession of the town is a **Recreation Park**, where cricket and football are played, and in which cycle gymkhanas and athletic competitions are frequently organized during the summer and autumn.

Some seven miles south of Peterhead are the **Bullers of Buchan** (pp. 49-50).

TO FRASERBURGH.

Fraserburgh is the terminus of a branch of the Buchan line of the Great North of Scotland Railway. This branch leaves Dyce Junction, six miles from Aberdeen, and has already been described as far as **Maud Junction**, thirty-two miles from the city.

A short distance from Maud, and before reaching Brucklay station, **Brucklay Castle** may be seen on the left. It is not known when or by whom the original portion was built. A lofty central tower was the principal feature, but considerable alterations and additions have been made at various times.

A mile from Brucklay station is the *Bruxie*, in which brook trout are abundant. Written permission to fish it can be obtained from Col. Ferguson's factor, Pitfour.

The next station is at **Strichen**, the principal village on the line, from which public vehicles run to Banff and New Aberdeen.

Close to the village is the *Strichen*, or North Ugie, open to the public for fishing. Fair baskets of trout can be made.

Beyond Strichen the line winds round **Mormond Hill**, which has the figure of a white horse, made in 1700, on one slope, and the figure of a stag, made in 1870, on another.

Fraserburgh.

Distance from Aberdeen, 47½ miles.

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Golf.—An 18-hole course.

Hotels.—See Introduction.

Fraserburgh was founded in 1570 by Alexander Fraser, ancestor of the Saltoun family, whose seat, **Philorth House**, is but two miles south of the town. Its population is increased during the fishing season by several thousands of fish workers. Fraserburgh has become one of the principal centres of the herring fishing industry in Scotland, and for a number of years in succession it occupied the premier position. It has large and commodious harbours. The number of boats engaged is about 450, nearly all of which are steam drifters and motor-boats.

To the east is a bay with a beautiful sandy beach, affording good facilities for bathing.

On **Kinnaird Head**, to which the town extends from the station, are the remains of a Castle, surmounted by a lighthouse. The castle was built by Sir Alexander Fraser in 1570.

Near it is the **Wine Tower**, a building the origin and use of which are unknown. It has no outer entrance except on the upper storey, but the wooden stair leading up to this is modern. The tower is over a cave called *Selch's Hole*.

A light railway connects Fraserburgh with **St. Combs**, 5 miles south-eastward. There is an intermediate station at **Cairnbulg**, and there are platforms at **Kirkton** (for the golf course) and **Philorth Bridge** (for Cairnbulg Castle).

A road running near the coast connects Fraserburgh and Macduff, 25 miles westward. It passes through **Rosehearty** (4 miles) and **Aberdour** (8 miles), but being very hilly and having steep gradients is not much used, travellers preferring the inland road *viâ* Byth, Crudie and Longmanhill.

At Rosehearty are the ruins of **Pitsligo Castle**, once the residence of Alexander Forbes, Lord Pitsligo, who, after the battle of Culloden, lived in the neighbourhood for several years as an outlaw. One of his haunts was the Cave of Cows-haven, or Lord Pitsligo's Cave, two miles west. Motor omnibuses from Rosehearty meet all trains at Fraserburgh.

DEESIDE.

BANCHORY—ABOYNE—BALLATER—BALMORAL—BRAEMAR.

THE frequent residence of Queen Victoria in the region contributed not a little to make Deeside a popular and fashionable resort. For weeks in the spring and autumn the Court Circular was dated from Balmoral, which nestles on the banks of the Aberdeenshire Dee, and thus the sparkling river and the beautiful valley were brought much before a world far removed from both, and became known to those who never saw them. King George V and his family have also shown their appreciation of their beautiful Scottish home.

The *Dee* rises 4060 feet above sea-level on the summit of Braeriach, one of the loftiest heights of the Cairngorms, and has a winding course of about 87 miles. So little of its volume comes through peat-moss that it is everywhere remarkably clear. By anglers it is held in high esteem, for it is one of the best salmon rivers in the country. The valley through which the river flows, and the glens that hold its tributaries, exhibit some of the best of Highland scenery, and the whole district is blessed with the purest and most bracing air in Britain.

In addition to its natural attractions there is the charm derived from its historical associations. "What stories the limpid stream could tell, what dramatic events it might relate had it a tongue as silvery as its face! You may jump the centuries with all despatch, but you will never find Deeside without its stage of history, its endless roll of romance."

Briefly, the *Dee* is a river of which the least that can be said is that it is one of the most beautiful and interesting streams in Scotland, while there are ardent partisans who stoutly maintain that it is superior to any other in the country.

The Deeside Railway closely follows the banks of the river for more than three-fourths of the length of the line. Sometimes it is nearly on a level with the stream; sometimes

high above it ; now it winds through groves of firs and anon stretches across moors bare of everything but heather ; sometimes an ancient castle comes into view ; sometimes a venerable bridge, a waterfall, or rapids. The total length of the line is $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The first eight of these may be said to lie through the suburbs of Aberdeen, for it is not until Culter is passed that one gets beyond the villas of the wealthier citizens.

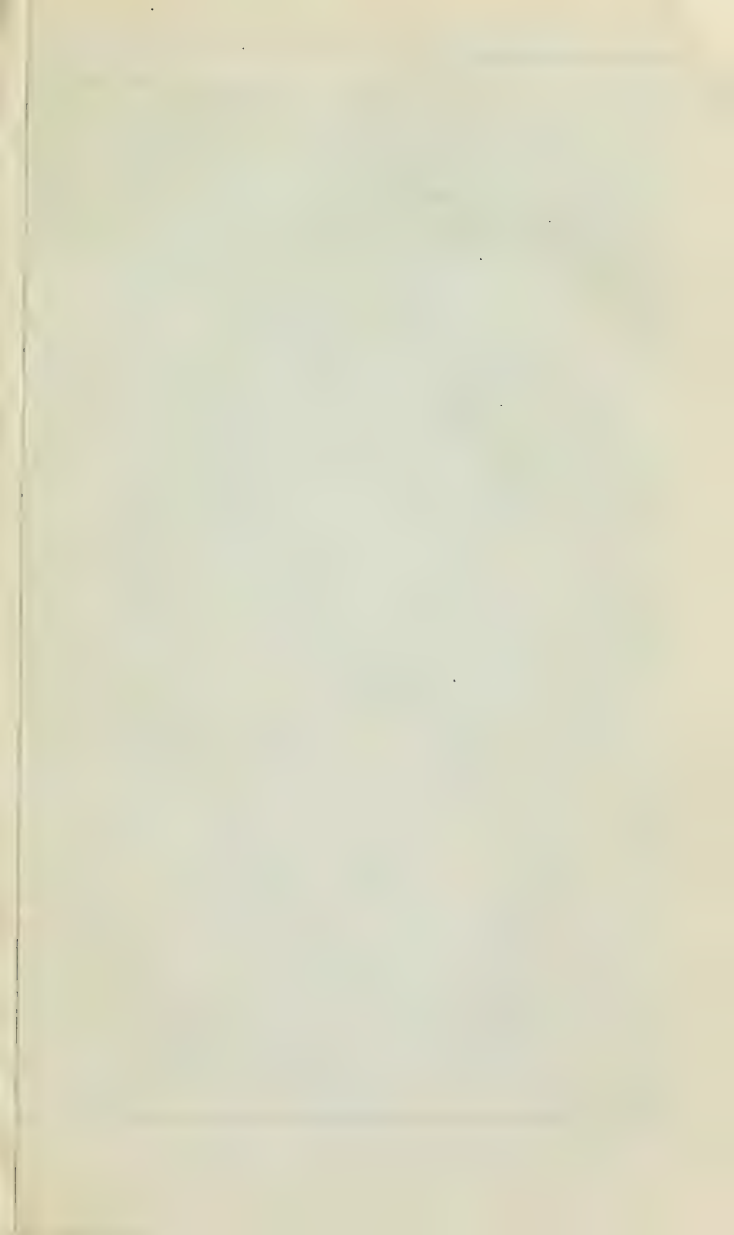
Shortly after starting, Duthie Park and Allenvale Cemetery are passed, and a good view is obtained of the old Bridge of Dee.

About 4 miles from the city is the large suburb of **Cults**, overlooking the valley of the Dee, which here also is spanned by a bridge, a convenience the inhabitants did not enjoy until 1837. But they were then few in number, and a "parish boat" served to convey worshippers from this side of the stream to their parish church of Banchory-Devenick on the opposite bank. On the south side is **Blairs College**, a Roman Catholic institution for the education of young men preparing for the priesthood. The college tower, surmounted by the Papal tiara, is a prominent object.

About five and a half miles from the city is **Murtle** station, near which is the *Tor-na-Dee Sanatorium*. Half a mile farther along the line is **Milltimber** station, and then comes the station at the village of **Culter**, celebrated for its paper works, situated just below the bridge that spans the *Culter Burn*. On a high ledge of rock facing the bridge is a coloured *Statue of Rob Roy*, and above the bridge is a picturesque glen named after the village. At the junction of the Burn of Culter with the Dee stands **Peterculter Church** (Peterculter is the name of the parish), and about a mile south-west are the remains of a **Roman Camp**, locally known as Norman-dykes.

Culter House was once deemed worthy to be described as "one of the most beautiful and best-finished gentlemen's seats in the North." In front is an avenue called the Lovers' Walk, and at the back are the Bride's Ward and the Bride's Well.

We next come to **Drum**, ten miles from Aberdeen. About a mile north-west of the station, and within sight of the railway, stands **Drum Castle**, a royal residence in days gone by. The oldest portion is a massive tower, with walls 12 feet thick, said to have been erected by William the Lion at the



THE NORTH-EAST OF SCOTLAND



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end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century. "The well in the dungeon, the thickness of the walls, the vaulted roofs, the windows few, small, and far from the ground, no entrance lower than the first floor, which was only reached by steps originally removable in times of danger, all show that it was built for security and defence." It is just over 60 feet in height, and contains four vaulted chambers, each occupying an entire storey. The main portion of the castle is in the Scottish Baronial style, and was built in 1619, a date that appears above the windows.

A grant of the land and forest of Drum was made by Robert the Bruce to William de Irwine, or Irvine, in 1324, ten years after the battle of Bannockburn, and the property has remained in the possession of the Irvine family ever since.

On approaching **Park** station, but a mile from Drum, a small tower may be seen on a tree-covered knoll. It was built by the tenantry of Durris in 1825, to commemorate a successful lawsuit that transferred the estate to the last Duke of Gordon.

Next comes—

Crathes,

a pleasantly-situated village that is attracting an increasing number of summer and autumn visitors. On the slope of a wooded hill to the right, about a mile west of the station, stands **Crathes Castle**, the family seat of the Burnetts. It is in the midst of beautiful grounds, to which the public are occasionally admitted. The older portion of the building dates from 1528, and consists of a square tower with turrets. To this additions have been made from time to time. "It has the usual Flemish characteristics of turrets and dormer windows, while the lower storeys, for safety's sake, are plain and dark." A gap in the woods discloses a very fine view of the Castle a short distance beyond Crathes station.

On the left, about two miles south of Crathes, is **Tilquhillie Castle**, which was built in 1576, and is now a farmhouse. It is a very interesting specimen of the semi-fortified smaller houses of the gentry of the sixteenth century.

"Tilquhillie stands on the old, old lands,
And the name of the Douglas is there."

A cadet of Douglas of Dalkeith settled in Tilquhillie about 1479.

Banchory.

Angling.—The Tor-na-Coille Hotel has stretches of the Dee to let for salmon and trout fishing. The proprietors and tenants of the lower reaches of the Feugh occasionally grant permission to fish for trout. Many burns in the neighbourhood provide good sport for yellow trout.

Banks.—*North of Scotland and Town and County, Union Bank of Scotland.*

Distances by road.—Aberdeen, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Ballater, 24; Braemar, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$; Aboyne, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Stonehaven, 16.

Early Closing.—Thursdays.

Golf.—An 18-hole course, nearly 3 miles in length, by the banks of the Dee, within 5 minutes' walk. Visitors' fees: day, 2s.; week, 7s. 6d.; fortnight, 12s. 6d.; month, 25s.

Hotels.—*See* Introduction.

Places of Worship, with hours of Sunday services—

Parish Church—11.30 and 6.

United Free Church—11.30 and 6.

St. Ternan Episcopal—11.30 and 6.

Population.—1,633.

Post Office, High Street.—Weekdays, 8 to 7; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m. (telegrams only).

Reading Room and Library.—Town Hall Buildings.

Recreation Ground, Dee Street.—Bowling green, tennis courts and croquet lawn.

Banchory is one of the prettiest spots on Deeside. It is a favourite holiday resort of Aberdonians and its lodging houses let readily in the summer months. A considerable share of the favour shown to it must be attributed to its climate, the site of the town being open towards the south and sheltered from cold blasts from the north by the **Hill of Fare** (1,545 feet).

The town is modern, although as early as the fourteenth century there were a few houses near the **Church**, which stood in the churchyard until 1824, and was then rebuilt in its present position. The station is at the eastern end of the town, and at the western end is the **Town Hall**. At the western end also is **Burnett Park**, a public park named in honour of its donor, the late Sir Robert Burnett.

Springs on the hill of Kerloch furnish an ample supply of excellent water; the town is well drained, and the streets are well lighted.

The Dee at Banchory is crossed by a bridge. At the southern end is the entrance to a modern residence called *Blackhall Castle*. From this point there is no public road westward along the south side of the Dee until near the Bridge of Potarch.

In a beautiful wood, a mile and a half from the town, is a large and much appreciated sanatorium for consumptives,

called *Nordrach-on-Dee*, charmingly situated between river and wood. The whole of the immediate neighbourhood is richly wooded.

EXCURSIONS FROM BANCHORY.

Within a radius of ten miles there is a large choice of walks through varied scenery. One of the first to be taken, and to be taken again and again, is to—

The Bridge of Feugh, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the middle of the town. The scenery at the bridge is one of the greatest charms of the neighbourhood, and is as fine as any on lower Deeside. There is nothing remarkable in the bridge itself, which is but a plain, three-arched structure a short distance from the confluence of the Feugh with the Dee. But above and below the bridge the water tumbles and rushes among huge rocks, and in summer and autumn the attempts of the ascending fish to leap the cascades form an attraction that never stales. The Feugh has a course of about twenty miles.

By the Left Bank of the Feugh, through the village of **Strachan**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Banchory, to **Whitestone**, six miles, once a great halting-place for drovers. Above Whitestone the river is practically all open to anglers.

Along the North Side of the Dee and across the "shooting greens" to Whitestone, and return by the Bridge of Feugh. This is one of the best and most popular walks. Total distance is about 15 miles.

Along the South Side of the Dee. In places the road is very like that from Braemar to Old Mar Lodge. The best plan is to take train to Crathes station (10 minutes) and walk back.

Hill Climbing.

For visitors who can enjoy hill-climbing there are several heights. They include—

Scoltie, crowned by a tower erected in memory of General Burnett of Banchory; two miles to the summit.

Tilquhillie, a mile from Eslie farmhouse; two miles to the summit from Banchory.

Kerloch (1,747 feet), $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the summit, from which may be seen the Bass Rock, St. Abb's Head and the Pentlands.

The Hill of Fare (1,545 feet), some five miles to the north.

Clachnaben (1,900 feet) is situated between the Aven or A'an and the Dye, tributaries of the Feugh. It may be approached from the Bridge of Dye, eight miles from the Bridge of Feugh, or from the *Feughside Inn* (Whitestone),

5½ miles from the Bridge of Feugh. The latter is the route usually followed. Clachnaben signifies "stone of the mountain." The stone to which the name refers is a great projecting rock that has been exposed by the wearing away of the softer material around. According to tradition, however, embodied in a poem by the minister of Birse (near Aboyne) in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the stone originally lay "low in a plain" whence it was taken by the Devil to be hurled at his dame, who has since lain entombed beneath it.

On leaving Banchory the railway line diverges from the river, sweeping in a northerly direction by Glassel and Torphins to Lumphanan, where it turns to the south again, and, meeting the river at Aboyne, keeps company with it to the terminus at Ballater.

A short distance to the right of Glassel station is **Glassel House**, by the side of the *Burn of Canny*. Between the stations of Glassel and Torphins, two and a half miles apart, the line runs through a level tract of meadow land alongside the *Burn of Beltie*, which is only the Burn of Canny under another name. This streamlet drains an extensive area, and was subject to such violent and frequent floods that it was necessary to incur much expense in protecting the low-lying lands.

Torphins is a rising village that has come into favour as a summer resort for Aberdeen people. Its station is generally used by visitors coming from the east to the village of **Kincardine O'Neil**, which is situated about three miles to the south-west amidst very pleasant scenery. Life here now is in striking contrast to what it was in olden days. Formerly it was a very busy place. All the traffic on the north side of the Dee passed through it, and it was a halting-place for drovers on their way to the south. But now Kincardine is very quiet and quite retired from the bustle and turmoil of the trading world. The road between Torphins station and Kincardine O'Neil runs within a quarter of a mile of the ruins of **Maud Castle**, of which there is no authentic record extant. North-east of Torphins is **Craigmyle**, the seat of Lord Shaw of Dunfermline.

For some distance beyond Torphins the line continues parallel to the Beltie Burn, and then crosses it at a spot where the water flows in a deep hollow, popularly known as **Satan's Den**.

Lumphanan, a pretty village, 27 miles from Aberdeen, has been called into existence by the railway. It is picturesquely situated on a tree-clad slope, and is interesting on account of its possession of the Peel Bog, and because the death of Macbeth took place within the bounds of the parish, and not as related by Shakespeare.

Wyntoun's *Chronicle* gives a detailed account of the tragic event. It tells how—

“Over the Mounth¹ they chased him then,
Intil the woods of Lumphanan.

Thus Macbeth slew they then,
Intil the woods of Lumphanan.”

Near the church, which is about half a mile south-west of the station, is a spring called **Macbeth's Well**, and a quarter of a mile to the south of that is the farm of **Cairnbathie**, where, tradition says, the fugitive king was wounded, the actual spot being marked by **Macbeth's Stone**. His enemies finally closed with him on Perkhill, and, having killed him, cut off his head, which they carried to Malcolm Canmore, who had remained at Kincardine O'Neil. The body is said to have been buried under a cairn set up on the spot where he fell, which is about a mile from Cairnbathie. The stones having been utilized in the erection of farm buildings, the site was subsequently planted and enclosed.

The **Peel Bog**, or Peel Ring, is a circular earthen mound surrounded by a moat and a dyke. The mound is about fifteen feet high and forty yards in diameter. The works were probably constructed in the twelfth or thirteenth century, and it is believed that the mound was originally surmounted by a wooden fort.

From Lumphanan the line goes southward to **Dess** (see p. 63), a small station $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aberdeen, and the nearest to Kincardine O'Neil, being only two miles from it. Just beyond the station the line runs by the side of the Loch of Aboyne, and a glimpse may be had of the turrets of Aboyne Castle, situated towards the north-west and not visible from any other point on the railway.

¹ The range of hills forming the watershed on the right bank of the Dee was anciently called “The Mounth.”

Aboyne.

Angling.—Six miles of the Dee are rented by the Huntly Arms Hotel. Boats are let to boarders at the hotel. During July and August visitors may obtain permission to fish the hotel water free of charge.

Bank.—*North of Scotland and Town and County.*

Distances.—Aberdeen, 32½ miles; Ballater, 11½; Balmoral, 19½; Braemar, 28.

Early Closing.—Thursdays.

Golf.—An 18-hole course 3 miles long, 5 minutes from the village. Visitors' fees: day, August and September, 2s. 6d.; October–July, 2s.; week, 7s. 6d.; fortnight, 12s. 6d.; month, 25s.; two months, £2 2s.; season, £2 10s.

Hotel.—*See Introduction.*

Places of Worship.—*Parish Church, United Free Church, Episcopal and Roman Catholic.*

Post Office.—Opposite the Green. Week-days, 8 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Reading Room and Library.—In the Public Hall.

Tennis Courts.—Day, 1s. 6d.; season, 21s.

Aboyne is a neat Highland village fringed by woods and hills. It is about four hundred feet above sea-level, and lies chiefly on the north side of the Dee, which is crossed at the south-west end of the village by a fine **Suspension Bridge**. The climate is bracing, and there is an excellent water supply. A conspicuous feature of the place is the large village **Green**, of triangular shape. It is used as the market stance and as a public recreation ground, and upon it are held the **Aboyne Highland Games**, the sporting event of the summer season. On the south side of the green is the **Public Hall**, containing library, reading-room and billiard-room. At the top of the green is the **Parish Church**, dating only from 1862. The **United Free Church** is on the east side of the village and is distinguished by its spire and clock.

The village is properly Charlestown of Aboyne, having been called Charlestown in honour of the first Earl of Aboyne. Aboyne chiefly consists of villas and terraces to the west and north-west of the railway station, and is deservedly a favourite resort of summer visitors.

A few yards from the station and the hotel is the chief entrance to the grounds of—

Aboyne Castle,

the residence of the Marquis of Huntly. It is a large and massive structure of different dates, and is said to have been once a royal residence. The centre and the right wing were rebuilt a few years ago. The garden is some little distance from the Castle, and is approached by a private avenue and grassy path.

Near one of the bridges spanning a burn in front of the



[London,

BRIDGE OF FEUGH, BANCHORY.

Photochrom Co., Ltd.,]



[Dundee.

ABOYNE.

Valentine & Sons, Ltd.,]

Castle is an ancient boat that was recovered from the bed of a lake, and on a knoll in an oak plantation is a sculptured stone, shaped like a coffin, and six and a half feet in height.

It formerly stood near the Loch of Kinord, and probably served as a market cross for an annual fair held there. During the fervour of the Reformation period the stone was thrown into the loch, possibly because there was a cross upon it. After many years it was recovered and set up on the shore. There it remained until it was carried off by a Donside laird, whose possession, however, was of brief duration, for the Earl of Aboyne, hearing of its removal, caused the stone to be returned and erected upon its present site.

The Castle was one of those surrendered to the English King Edward in 1291, and it was then garrisoned by an English force. After various vicissitudes it came into the possession of the Gordons before the close of the fourteenth century.

The **Hill of Mortlich** (1,248 feet) was formerly surmounted by a monument to the 10th Marquis of Huntly, who died in 1863, but the monument collapsed a few years ago.

Between the village and the hill is the **Loch of Aboyne**, an artificial sheet of water having an area of about 32 acres. Its surface is broken by several picturesque wooded islets. It is noted for the curling contests that take place upon it.

EXCURSIONS FROM ABOYNE.

Through the Fungle Glen. This is a particularly delightful walk. The glen skirts the *Auld-dinnie Burn*, which enters the Dee a short distance west of the Suspension Bridge. To reach it, cross the bridge, turn to the right, and then take the first road on the left. From a resting-place constructed by the late Sir William Cunliffe Brooks there is a magnificent view.

To Kincardine O'Neil and the Bridge of Potarch. This is a lovely drive. The village, already described, is between four and five miles eastward of Aboyne.

A mile and a half short of the village the road crosses the *Dess Burn*. A little to the north of the bridge is a waterfall called the **Slog of Dess**. It is picturesque but small, being only 15 feet in height. Eastward of the bridge, near the 27th milestone from Aberdeen, and on the north side of the road, stands **Desswood House**, which is said to command "perhaps the most extensive and varied view of mountain, wood and water, which is to be seen from any place on the

banks of the Dee." On the opposite side of the river, in another excellent position, is **Carlogie House**.

But the most interesting feature of the district is in the vicinity of **Potarch Bridge**, spanning the Dee just over six miles from Aboyne. Sixty or seventy yards above the bridge the river flows through a rocky channel, which at one point is only 15 feet wide. This spot is known as **Caird Young's Loup**, or Leap, from the fact that a tinker named Young, who had killed a gipsy chief, leaped across it in his attempt to escape the consequences of his crime.

To Glen Tanner (sometimes modernized as Tanar), a highly picturesque glen running towards the south-west from the vicinity of Aboyne Suspension Bridge. Above the mansion (now the property of Lord Glentanar) several lovely lakes formed for salmon culture considerably enhance the natural beauties of the locality.

The *Water of Tanner* is a considerable tributary of the Dee, and has a course of some 12 miles. The confluence of the streams is about a mile south-west of Aboyne. The Glen is reached by following to the west the road that is struck after crossing Aboyne Suspension Bridge. This leads over the Auld-dinnie Burn, and, at the end of rather less than two miles, to the **Bridge of Ess**, spanning the Tanner. Here the bed of the stream is rocky, the banks are lined with trees, while the bridge is guarded by a square tower covered with ivy. Southward is the heather-clad **Red Craig of Craigen-dinnie**. Following the road along the west side of the water for nearly two miles, the pedestrian comes to the **Bridge of Tanner**, a narrow, high-centred structure erected by that great road and bridge-maker in the Scottish Highlands—General Wade. Here comes into view the mansion, the greater part of a mile higher up the stream, and beyond that the road is private.

On the opposite bank stands an Episcopal **Church**, one of the many buildings reared by Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, the former owner of Glen Tanner. It occupies the site of the mansion house of Braeline, which had fallen into ruin. An ornamental archway which had formed part of a ruined fortification, the materials of which had been used by the builders of the old house, has been re-inserted in the church.

In days gone by the Glen was celebrated for its firs, and pine woods still adorn the hillsides. It was also notorious for smugglers, there being frequently as many as fourteen illicit distilleries at work.

Mount Keen. This stands at the head of the deer forest of Glen Tanner. It has an elevation of 3,077 feet, and there is no peak to the east of it so high. The ascent is a good mountain excursion from Aboyne, from which the topmost point,

a well-defined cone, is distant about a dozen miles. The Tanner is followed to the site of the old farm-steading of Coirebhruch, at the point where the stream is crossed by the Fir Mounth path, and thence a track leads almost to the summit. Queen Victoria crossed it in 1861 in her "Second Great Expedition," and thus described it: "Mount Keen was in great beauty before us, and as we came down to Coirebhruch and looked down Glen Tanner, the scenery was grand and wild. Mount Keen is a curious, conical-shaped hill, with a deep corrie (corrach) in it."

Westward of Aboyne the line runs through a flat heathy tract called the **Muir of Dinnet**, on which, at a distance of four and a half miles from Aboyne, is **Dinnet** station, which is frequently used as a starting-point for the ascent of **Morven** (see p. 70), away in the north-west behind Culblean Hill.

About two miles west of the station is **Loch Kinord**, and almost as far again is **Loch Davan**, or **Dawain**. The former is the larger, having an area of 225 acres.

On Loch Kinord (or Ceander, as it is sometimes called) are several islets, some of which have certainly been artificially formed. It is said that King Malcolm Canmore had a castle on the westernmost island, and that the easternmost was the site of a prison. It is also said that the islands are joined to the mainland by a causeway that has become submerged through the water of the loch having risen since the road was constructed.

Loch Davan, or Dawain, is a pretty sheet of water fringed with woods. It contains a small, round, green island tufted with trees, and a smaller island bare of vegetation, and produces aquatic plants in great abundance.

Both lochs, as well as the surrounding district, have yielded interesting relics of long past days, among the antiquarian treasures being articles of stone, bronze, and iron, several canoes, and the piles on which stood crannogs, or lake dwellings.

Flowing into the west side of Loch Kinord is the *Burn of the Vat*, so named from a kind of cave in its course formed by rocks whose position suggested the name. At the spot, which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the lake, the rocks are about 60 feet high on one side but are lower on the other, while the passage between is almost blocked by a mass of rock, so that the water is held back in times of flood, and by its swirl has formed a cavity in the lower part of the rock on either side. The Vat is sometimes called Rob Roy's Cave, but this is an erroneous designation.

Dinnet is generally regarded as marking the eastern boundary of the Deeside Highlands. Two and a half miles beyond it is the station of **Cambus O'May**, perhaps the most picturesque on the line. It stands amid birch trees and heather on the side of a hill, while on the south side of the line the river is but a few feet distant. Immediately above the station are granite quarries. The stone is of a fine pinkish red, and can be obtained in blocks of great size. At this pretty spot there is in view some glorious mountain scenery. Westward the prospect includes Lochnagar, the Coyles of Muick, Craigen-darroch, and other less familiar heights.

On the south side of the river, and less than two miles in a straight line from the station, is **Ballaterach**, where Lord Byron lived for a time when a boy. The place is just off the high road that runs between Ballater and Aboyne, and from Cambus O'May is reached by a wire suspension footbridge. Byron was taken to Ballaterach when recovering from a fever, and made his home with the household of a family named Robertson. The second daughter was the Mary of whom he sings in the beautiful poem, "When I roved a young Highlander." She was buried in the churchyard of the ruined church of Glen Tanner, her tombstone recording that she died in Aberdeen, March 2, 1867, aged 85 years.

From Cambus O'May the line runs through the plain of Ballater, and, in about a mile, passes on the left a birch-covered knoll surmounted by a lofty, slender, granite obelisk in memory of one of the Farquharsons of Monaltrie, who died in 1828. Monaltrie House is beautifully situated at the foot of Craigen-darroch and the entrance to the Pass of Ballater.

Four miles from Cambus O'May and $43\frac{1}{2}$ from Aberdeen the line terminates at—

Ballater.

Angling.—Unlimited trout fishing.

Banks.—*North of Scotland and Town and County, Union Bank of Scotland.*

Distances.—By road: Banchory, 24 miles; Aberdeen, 42; Balmoral, 8; Braemar, $16\frac{1}{2}$.

Golf.—The course is one of 18 holes, quite near the town. It "combines land both arable and heath, with enough but not too much of bank and bunker hillock, whin and shingle." There is a handsome pavilion. Visitors' fees: day, 2s.; week, 7s. 6d.; fortnight, 10s.; month, 15s.; season (single or family), terms on application.

Hotels.—*See Introduction.*

Places of Worship, with hours of Sunday services—

Established Church—11 and 6.

United Free—11 and 6.

Episcopal—11, 3 and 6.

Roman Catholic—11 and 6.

Post and Telegraph Office.—Opposite the station. Week-days, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Recreation.—Bowling green and tennis courts, golf, angling, etc.

Ballater, “the gateway of the Highlands of Deeside,” is beautifully situated on the north side of the Dee, on a small plain closely confined by mountains. It is 660 feet above sea-level, an elevation that gives it the advantage of fine bracing, healthy air. It is well drained, and is supplied with an abundance of good water. It is in the centre of a district in which a large number of excursions can be made, and, as the result of its many attractions, is yearly increasing in favour as a holiday resort.

The streets are clean and wide; there are fine business premises and many attractive villas built for the accommodation of visitors.

Opposite the railway station is a large and imposing block of public buildings given to Ballater by the late Mr. Alexander Gordon, a wealthy brewer of London, a native of Glenmuick. The central portion, known as the **Gordon Institute**, contains reading rooms, a public library, and a billiard room. Other portions of the block comprise the **Post Office**, the **Albert Memorial Hall** and the **Victoria Hall**, both let for public meetings, concerts, dances, etc.

At Ballater the Dee is crossed by a handsome granite bridge that was opened by Queen Victoria in 1885. Some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west, at **Polquhollick**, or Pollholliach, the river is spanned by a wire suspension bridge for foot passengers. A round of the two bridges makes a delightful walk.

EXCURSIONS FROM BALLATER.

Brakes and other vehicles run daily to various places of interest.

A motor-car runs to and from Ballater on the Three Rivers Tours and the circular tour embracing Strathdon, Alford and Aberdeen.

There is a motor omnibus service from and to Ballater, Abergeldie, Crathie, Balmoral and Braemar, in connection with the principal trains.

Round the Pass of Ballater, a deep, narrow gorge between Craigendarroch and Creag-ant-Seabhaig. From near St. Saviour's Church there is a right of way to Monaltrie Gardens,

thence along the Pass to the Foot of Gairn. The return may be made by the abandoned track of a proposed railway to Braemar or by Darroch Brae.

Ascent of Craigendarroch, a huge granite mound clad with pine, oak, birch, and aspen, rising on the north-west of the town. The summit is thirty to forty-five minutes' walk from the station, and is 1,250 feet above sea-level, but not half that height above Ballater. It affords a grand view of the valley of the Dee, Glen Gairn, and Glen Muick. At the foot is *Monaltrie House*, and on the western side is *Craigendarroch Lodge*.

The easiest ascent is by the Braemar road to the middle of Darroch Brae. The descent may be made by a path to the east round the south-east shoulder of the hill below the cliffs, and coming out near the United Free Church.

Ascent of Craig-Cailleach, a wooded height on the south side of the Dee, immediately beyond the bridge. It was opened up to the public by the late Sir Allan Mackenzie, Bart., of Glenmuick, who did much to improve the amenities of the neighbourhood of Ballater. He made a road to the hill, and caused seats to be placed here and there upon it for the convenience of visitors. By some the view from the top is considered superior to the prospect from Craigendarroch.

It is approached through a gateway at the south end of Ballater Bridge. Go first to the left, then to the right. Turn up the hill by the well-beaten track at the first seat. Keep the path to the summit and return by the same.

To **Pannanich Wells**, a small watering-place with an hotel, on the high-road on the south of the Dee, about midway between Ballater and Cambus O'May. The former really owes its existence to the wells, as these became so favoured a resort by persons in search of health that greatly increased accommodation was called for and houses were erected on the site of Ballater. The wells are not now so high in favour as they were, but the hamlet is still a very pleasant retreat.

The **Linn of Muick** is a fine perpendicular cascade about six miles from Ballater, in the midst of delightful scenery. The stream that gives its name to the Glen and also to the Linn is one of the principal tributaries of the Dee, and enters the main stream on the right bank, about half a mile above Ballater Bridge.

Having got to the south side of the Dee, the visitor should follow the south road for a short distance to the **Bridge of Muick**, which must be left on the right, and the road followed along the eastern side of the Glen. There is a carriage-road on each side, but the greater part of that on the west is private. Proceeding along the eastern side of the Glen, one soon passes, on the left, a small Episcopal Church and then **Glenmuick**



J. & J. Bissell,

BALLATER.

[Ballater.]



[Aberdeen.]

LOCHNAGAR.

F. W. Hardie,]

House, which occupies a commanding position, and is in the Tudor style of architecture. A little farther along the Glen stands **Birkhall**, on the opposite side of the stream. A short distance beyond this the road begins to run less near the river, but gets quite close to it at the falls.

Glen Gairn affords delightful walks and drives. The *Gairn* is the largest feeder of the Dee, into which it comes from the summit of Ben Avon by a course that is 20 miles in length. The main stream receives this affluent about a quarter of a mile below the **Bridge of Gairn**, a fine single-arched structure that carries the north road, and is about a mile and a half from Ballater. Just below it are the remains of the old parish church of Glengairn, and not far above it are lead mines that cannot be made to pay. Some half a mile to the north-east of the bridge is a small knoll on which are the ruins of **Gairn Castle**, once a hunting-seat of the Forbes family.

There is a road on each side of the Glen, but the western is the more important. It is connected with the north road a short distance to the west of the bridge. In two miles it passes the mouth of **Glen Finzie**, on the opposite bank of the stream, and about a mile and a half farther it passes **Dalfad**, the site of an old burial-ground and the remains of a Roman Catholic Church. These are on the same side as Glen Finzie. In another mile and a half—five miles in all from the bridge—is **Gairnshiel Lodge**, on the river side. Here the stream is crossed by a bridge, and just below that, on the left bank, is **Glengairn Church**. A long mile farther the road forks, the left-hand branch winding round **Geallaig Hill** (2,439 feet) to Balmoral, about six miles from the lodge, while the right-hand branch, after crossing the *Coulachan Burn*, returns to the Gairn, and continues along its right bank to **Daldownie**, where another road comes in from Balmoral. There it crosses first the Duchrie Burn and then the Gairn. It keeps close to the left bank of the latter past **Corndavon Lodge**, a shooting-box on a slope of Brown Cow Hill, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gairn Bridge, and nearly three miles farther reaches **Loch Builg**, at the southern end of which is a cottage, occupied only during the shooting season, and notable as the remotest dwelling in the Glen.

By the east road one passes **Candacraig** on the right, a couple of miles from the Bridge of Gairn. It stands on the *Lary Burn*, and was formerly the site of a Roman Catholic Chapel. The burn must be crossed, and about half a mile beyond the road divides, the right-hand branch going to Morven Lodge, about two miles to the north, on the western slope of the mountain after which it is named, while the road on the left almost at once enters Glen Finzie. By crossing the Finzie as soon as it is reached, and then following the road

westward, Dalfad will be reached at the end of about a mile from the stream. There the Gairn can be crossed (*see* above), and the return to Ballater made by the western road.

The **Ascent of Morven** (2,862 feet). The summit can be most easily reached by driving to Lary by the Gairnside road, but those who make the ascent usually walk all the way. The pedestrian route from Ballater is by a right of way starting near St. Saviour's Church, passing Monaltrie stables and running along the Pass road to the first gate on the left. Thence the route is along the hill path round the east slopes of Scarbuie Hill, and then the slope above the Tullich Burn direct to Morven.

The return may be made by Tomnakiest road, a little farther east; by Glenbardie to Gairnside on the west; or by the gamekeeper's lodge to Lary and thence by the Gairnside road. The total distance up and down is about six miles.

Morven consists of horn-blende rock. The lower portion is thickly covered with juniper. There is a remarkable absence of heather, the mountain for the most part having a smooth, grassy surface.

Queen Victoria ascended it in 1859, and in her *Leaves* said: "The view is more magnificent than can be described, so large, and yet so near everything seemed, and such seas of mountains with blue lights, and the colour so wonderfully beautiful." In the "seas of mountains" the most noticeable are Lochnagar to the south-west; Mount Keen, almost due south; Bennachie in the north-east, and the Eastern Cairngorms away in the west.

Byron sings of the time when he—

"roved a young Highlander o'er the dark heath,
And climbed thy steep summit, O Morven of snow!
To gaze on the torrent that thundered beneath,
Or the mist of the tempest that gathered below."

The **Bridge of Tullich** is one of the most charming viewpoints in the whole of Deeside. It is on the north road, two miles north-east of Ballater. Before the eyes of the spectator stationed there, and looking westward, "Hills rise above hills, with Lochnagar crowning them all. Craigendarroch occupies the foreground, with Monaltrie at its base. On the right is the narrow gorge called the Pass of Ballater, to the left the valley of the Dee, along which the new road winds round the Craig, meeting the road through the pass at Gairn on the other side. The opening to the left, in the throat of which lies the village of Ballater, is Glen Muick, and, shadowing it in the far distance, rise the mural-like precipices of dark Lochnagar. On a summer evening before sunset this view is surpassingly beautiful."

Those who return by way of the Pass of Ballater will regain the north road rather more than a mile on the western side of Ballater. The road through the Pass is about two miles in length.

The **Ascent of Lochnagar** (3,786 feet). For miles around "the magnificent mountain mass of Lochnagar is the dominant feature of the scenery. It may not be the king of Scottish mountains, but it is the mountain monarch of Deeside; there are higher mountains, but mere height does not of itself constitute supremacy. Its surrounding lower eminences cluster around it in a succession of beautiful green ranges, and help to 'compose' its broad and picturesque mass."

The mountain takes its name from a small lake beneath its northern precipice, called Lochnagar, or the Goat's Lake.

The ascent is usually made from Braemar, but it can also be conveniently made from Ballater, and, at certain times, from Balmoral. The summit is 16 miles from Ballater, 9 of them being over a carriage-road, which ends at a shooting lodge, called "The Hut." This carriage-road is along **Glen Muick** (see also pp. 68-9). "When you emerge from the wood at the cascade you enter the upper glen, bare, and scarcely showing any traces of habitation." "The Hut" is on the western side of the Glen, and the road to it crosses a stream some two miles above the falls. The public path to Lochnagar turns off to the right short of the stream.

Except for a short distance, at a point known as "the Ladder," the climb is not difficult, while the view from the top of the Ladder is indescribably grand.

Guides can always be obtained at Ballater.

To **Clova** (19 miles) and **Kirriemuir** (34 miles). The route at first lies along Glen Muick to **Loch Muick**, nine miles from Ballater, and this portion is practicable for carriages. From the loch there is a well-defined path, the course of which may be followed by the eye for miles over the moor, as the route is indicated by poles about a quarter of a mile apart. There must be no wandering from the track, as there are swamps on either side. The route leads over Mount Capel to the head of Glen Clova, where a path will be seen running off on the right to Braemar. The glen must be descended to the village of **Clova**, where there is a comfortable inn. A carriage-road connects Clova with **Kirriemuir** ("Thrums," the birthplace of Sir J. M. Barrie). A coach runs between them daily. There is a branch line between Kirriemuir and Forfar Junction, eight miles distant.

To **Tarfside** (18 miles); **Edzell** (30 miles); and **Brechin** (36 miles). The route lies through beautiful and varied scenery. There is a carriage-road for about 17 miles, and for six of

these there is also a railway. For the rest of the way there is only a bridle track.

From the south side of Ballater Bridge follow the road to the right for three-quarters of a mile, and there, opposite Muick Bridge, turn to the left, and follow the road up the hill. The road, in time, is succeeded by a track that attains a height of 1,800 feet, and then descends to the *Water of Tanner*. Thence the "Mounth Road," which runs almost due south, is followed. It ascends from the stream and crosses the ridge 2,500 feet above sea-level. At this point the summit of Mount Keen is half a mile away on the left. The descent is, in the words of Queen Victoria, "by a very steep, but winding path, called the Ladder, very grand and wild," and leads into **Glen Mark**, where there is the **Queen's Well**, so called because the superstructure was erected in honour of Queen Victoria's visit in 1861. A mile or so beyond the well is **Loch Lee**, and thence there is a carriage-road for the remainder of the route. At **Tarfside**, four miles beyond Loch Lee, light refreshments can be obtained at the post office. There is no inn or hotel between Ballater and Edzell.

To **Tomintoul**, $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles *viâ* Loch Builg ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles), or 23 miles *viâ* Cock Bridge (13 miles). The longer route as far as Loch Builg is described in the Glengairn Excursion. Beyond that it is identical with the route from Braemar (*see* pp. 85-6).

The alternative route is along a rough, hilly carriage-road. At first it lies through **Glen Finzie**, approached by Glen Gairn. From the Glen the road continues in the same direction until it is within some four miles of Cock Bridge. There it forks. The left-hand branch must be followed. In about a mile it divides, and again the traveller must keep to the left. Shortly the Don will be close at hand on the right, and road and river run parallel for more than a mile. Not long after they part company the main road will be struck. This must be followed towards the left, and the bridge and the inn will be reached in less than a mile. From the bridge there is a considerable rise. The route lies along the Lecht Road. A mile or so from the bridge a branch on the right must be avoided. Between four and five miles from the bridge the *Conglass Water* is reached, and the road, making a great bend, follows the stream to **Tomintoul**, the highest village in Great Britain.

Ballater to Balmoral.

Balmoral is some eight miles from Ballater, and is therefore nearly equidistant between the western terminus of the Deeside railway and Braemar. It can be reached by either bank of the river, but the road along the north side is shorter and

better, and is that on which the motor-cars and coaches run. The view along the south side is frequently restricted by hills and woods, but at the same time the route is highly picturesque, and the circular drive from Ballater, up the north side and down the south side, is very popular. The north road is generally considered one of the most picturesque and charming in the Kingdom. The sparkling waters of the Dee are in sight all the way, and as the road ascends there come into view the lofty hill ranges that enclose the valley through which the road passes. As one proceeds signs of cultivation become less frequent, and the scenery increases in wildness, although the lower hills are generally clothed with woods, mostly of Scottish fir, birch, and larch. For the greater part of the way dark Lochnagar forces itself upon the view.

The North Road

begins by winding round Craigendarroch, and leaves that height on the right. On the left, as the town is quitted, is the United Free Church, and presently there may be obtained, through the trees, a good view of **Glen Muick** (*see* p. 68), in which Glenmuick House is a conspicuous object. In about a mile and a half the road crosses the **Bridge of Gairn** (p. 69).

Two miles beyond is *Coilacreich Inn*, and looking back a good view is obtained of Craigendarroch and the Pass of Ballater. Farther westward is **Geallaig** (2,439 feet), more prominent than any other hill on the north side of the road.

At its base, just below the forty-seventh milestone, are the ruins of an ancient place of worship known as **Chapel Manaar**, a name which very probably commemorates St. Manaar, an early Christian missionary, who is recorded in the Aberdeen Breviary as having laboured for the conversion of the pagan inhabitants of the district of Mar. A standing stone within the ruins, though variously regarded as the old reading-desk of the church and as one of a Druidical circle, is most likely the door lintel doing duty as a gravestone. Interments are known to have taken place in the ruined chapel in the early part of last century.

A little farther is—

Abergeldie Castle,

six miles from Ballater. The estate joins that of Balmoral and is held on lease by His Majesty. The Castle is romanti-

cally situated in a fine valley on the south side of the river and faces the south road. It seems entirely closed in by the mountains, and thus appears to be isolated, though, in fact, it stands in the midst of the valley. The original building is an old plain, square turreted tower. Considerable additions were made by Queen Victoria, and the premises were modernized and the house made comfortable for the reception of guests. It was frequently occupied by King Edward VII when Prince of Wales.

The *Geldie Burn*, from which the Castle takes its name, enters the Dee some two hundred yards to the west. The handsome suspension footbridge, by which the Castle is reached from the north side of the river, was erected by Queen Victoria in 1885.

Abergeldie has always been celebrated for its birches, and is the theme of a well-known song, the tune of which was borrowed by Burns for his *Birks of Aberfeldy*. The original song runs :

“ Bonnie lassie, will ye go,
Will ye go, will ye go,
Bonnie lassie, will ye go
To the Birks o’ Abergeldie ?
Ye shall get a gown o’ silk,
A gcwn o’ silk, a gown o’ silk,
Ye shall get a gown o’ silk,
And a coat o’ callimankie.

Na, kind sir, I dare na gang,
I dare na gang, I dare na gang,
Na, kind sir, I dare na gang,
My minnie will be angry ;
Sair, sair, wad she flyte,
Wad she flyte, wad she flyte ;
Sair, sair, wad she flyte,
And sair wad she ban me.”

Formerly a large market was held at **Clachanturn**, a once populous hamlet on the South Road, three-quarters of a mile beyond the Castle.

Less than half-way between the 49th and the 50th milestone is—

Crathie Church,

on a low hill on the north side of the road. Here the King worships when at Balmoral, the Castle being in the parish of Crathie. The Church is quite a modern building, the

memorial stone having been laid by Queen Victoria in 1893. The south transept is reserved for the royal family and the royal household.

On the pillar between the chancel and the south transept is a memorial of Queen Victoria, placed there in 1903 by King Edward VII. It consists of a beautiful white marble bust of the Queen, standing in a niche of red granite, with the inscription :

“In dutiful and beloved remembrance of Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; this monument is erected by her sorrowing and devoted son, Edward R. and I.”

King Edward is commemorated by the communion table and a screen, unveiled by King George in 1911.

The table is of Iona marble, white, with beautiful veining in green and black. The top is formed of a solid slab. There are three panels in front and one at each end. The screen forms the background of the table, rising against the wall to a height of about eight feet. It is of oak over 300 years old, obtained from a country house in Leicestershire. The carving is in the late Scottish Gothic style, after the manner of the famous work of King's College Chapel, Aberdeen. The fretwork is lace-like in its delicacy. Here and there the rose and the Scots thistle appear. Surmounting the four main posts are figures of angels holding shields. On the moulding, almost on a level with the table, is the inscription :

“1910. In Piam Memoriam Edwardi VII., Britt. Omn. Regis, Fid. Def. Ind. Imp. Posuit Filius Georgius, R. et I.”

The church which previously served Crathie parish is now an ivy-clad ruin situated near the river. In its churchyard is a monument erected by Queen Victoria over the grave of her “devoted and faithful personal attendant,” John Brown, who died in 1883.

Hard by the ruined church is the manse of Crathie, a most picturesque old house, embowered in birches and mountain-ash trees.

A suspension bridge over the Dee at Crathie leads to the village of **Balmoral**.

The first turn of the road after Crathie Church brings the traveller in view of—

Balmoral Castle.

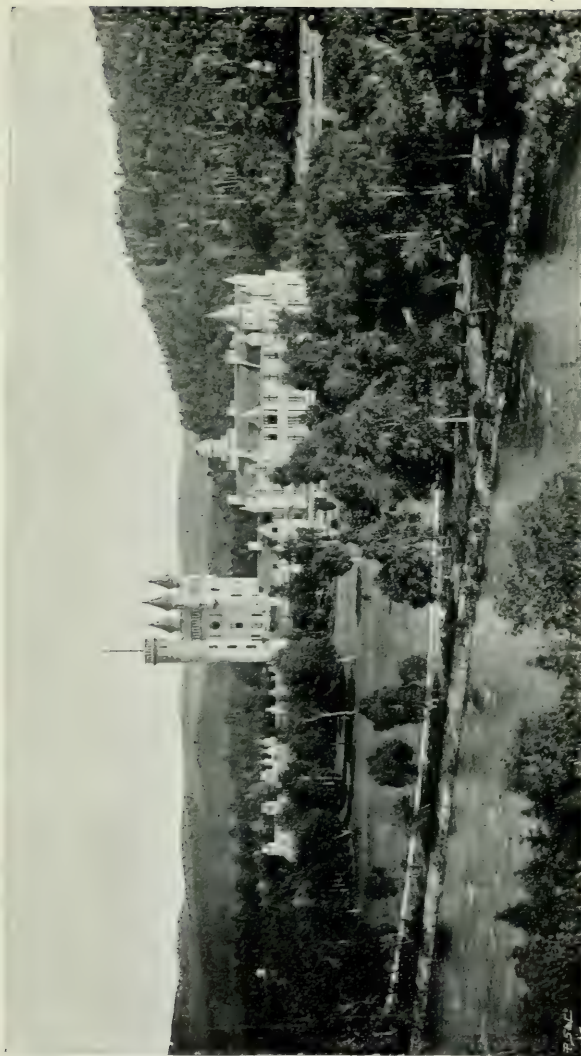
Neither the Castle nor the grounds are open to the public, but during the absence of His Majesty the grounds are open two days a week to those who obtain an admission order, application for which must be made by letter to the Factor, Balmoral.

The mansion appears to be in a hollow, although it is nearly a thousand feet above the level of the sea. Yet, as M'Gillivray says, "Were it on a bog or on a sandbank, it would be in one sense just as interesting. But it is a beautiful object in itself, and receives from the birch forest that stretches far around it an increase of beauty. Whether this be one of the finest sites on the Dee or not, it is yet by far the most interesting and perhaps ever will be."

It stands opposite the fiftieth milestone, on a small level tract at the foot of Craig Gowan, close to the Dee, and was erected by the Prince Consort in 1854, from plans prepared by an Aberdeen architect, though the Prince himself designed the principal features. It is of light-coloured granite, in the Scottish Baronial style, and comprises two blocks, with connecting wings, bartizan turrets, and a projecting tower, 100 feet high, in which is a clock. The servants' quarters are on the north-east of the Castle. During King Edward's time they were considerably enlarged, as were also the gardens. The Castle is approached by a road between tall and stately trees. The main frontage faces the south or south-east. The west front is more pleasing to the eye, partly because the length is in more harmonious proportion to the height.

In the beautiful and extensive grounds are a pretty obelisk erected to the memory of the Princess Alice; a bronze statue of her illustrious father; a tall Celtic cross commemorating the Duke of Coburg, the second son of Queen Victoria; a bronze statue of his beloved mother, erected by the royal tenantry and household servants; and a massive granite fountain erected by the tenants and servants in memory of King Edward VII. There is also a row of trees, each of which was planted by a member of the Royal family.

On the hills which form the background to the picture are several cairns. One celebrates the purchase of the estate by the Prince Consort, another was erected in honour of the wedding of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter. Then there are the Prince Consort's cairn, of pyramidal form, on the sum-



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UPPER FALLS OF GARAWALT, BRAEMAR.

[Dundee.]



J. & J. Bisset,

CRATHIE CHURCH.

[Ballater.]

mit of Craig Lurachain, and others commemorating various events connected with the royal family.

The finest view of the Castle and grounds is obtained from Birchwood Cottage, on the North Road, where tea may be had.

The estate was purchased from the trustees of the Earl of Fife for £31,500 and bequeathed by the Prince Consort to Queen Victoria, who left it as a residence for subsequent sovereigns. The royal estate, owned and leased, extends to within a mile and a half of Ballater, and in the opposite direction takes in Ballochbuie Forest, which was not included in the original purchase, but was subsequently bought by Queen Victoria. The estate is entirely south of the Dee.³

The South Road

between Ballater and Balmoral is a little longer and is less frequented by tourists than is the North Road. It is exceedingly picturesque, however, although in parts the view is restricted by the proximity of hills and the density of the forest.

From Ballater the road is entered by crossing the bridge over the Dee. Thence to the right. In a short distance the **Bridge of Muick** is reached, and from that the distance to Balmoral is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Close to the Bridge is the gate of the churchyard of Glen Muick, and near it is a slab inscribed "1596. I.M. 1772." The dates are said to be those of the birth and death of a John Mitchell, who lived at Dalliefour, about a mile to the north-west!

Half a mile or so from the bridge the road divides. The right-hand branch is taken, and **Knock Castle** is almost immediately passed on the right. Then comes the entrance to the road along the west wide of **Glen Muick**. Some two miles beyond is the mouth of **Strath Girnock**, guarded by a hill on each side, that on the east being **Creag Phiobaidh** (1,462 feet), that on the west, **Creag Ghuibhais** (1,593 feet). In this strath, as in the Highland glens generally, the population has considerably decreased through the land held by the crofters having been thrown into the deer forests. For instance, the extensive deer forest of Glen Muick includes a tract which, till 1870, formed part of one of the finest grazings in Aberdeenshire, and whereas there were once fifty farmers to take their produce to the old mill still to be seen, the Glen cannot now muster more than one-fifth of that number.

Descending abruptly to the Dee, west of Creag Ghuibhais, is the finely wooded hill of **Creag nam Ban**. On the summit a reputed witch, named Katie Rankie, is said to have been burned alive.

Rather more than two miles beyond the bridge over Girnock Burn is **Abergeldie Castle**, already described, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile farther is **Clachanturn**, once a populous hamlet. Another $\frac{3}{4}$ mile brings one to a suspension bridge for foot passengers. Southward is the Lochnagar Distillery. A little west of the bridge, the neat village of **Easter Balmoral** is passed on the left, and the South Road shortly comes to an end at the Bridge Lodge of Balmoral Castle. **Balmoral Bridge**, erected by the Prince Consort, connects the South and North roads.

Ascent of Lochnagar. Balmoral is the starting-point of the easiest ascent of Lochnagar, but the road is open only at certain times, and then only to those who have obtained permission to use it. When royalty is resident at the Castle, or shooting is taking place, the road is barred. The lower portion of the route is a carriage-road along **Glen Gelder**. The road is succeeded by a well-kept pony track, and when that fails, the route is indicated by two parallel ruts a few yards apart. The start is made from Crathie, and the visitor will have no difficulty there in getting directed to the spot from which to climb.

Balmoral to Braemar.

The first object of interest westward of Balmoral Castle is **Carn-na-Cuimhne** (the Cairn of Remembrance), on the south side of the road, just beyond the 51st milestone. Its Gaelic name is the slogan of the Farquharsons, and the spot is said to have been the rendezvous of the clan when summoned to battle. When they were assembled each man contributed a stone to the cairn, and on their return each bore one away. The number left represented the slain. Opposite the cairn is the mouth of the *Gelder*, a burn that comes from the Loch of Lochnagar.

Near the 52nd milestone is the *Invercauld Arms*. Behind the inn is a tree-clad rock named *Craig-na-Spaine*.

For about two miles from the inn the road runs over a narrow, level tract, called the **Muir of Inver**, and passes the **Forest of Ballochbuie**, a steep, pine-covered mountain on the left, south of the river. It is said that Farquharson of Invercauld became possessed of it in exchange for a tartan plaid.

In allusion to this tradition, Queen Victoria, when she became the owner, erected a stone on which is inscribed: "Queen Victoria entered into possession of Ballochbuie on the 15th day of May, 1878. The bonniest plaid in Scotland." In the heart of the forest is a small royal cottage called *Danzig Shiel*. A private bridge leads to it, just short of the 55th milestone.

Nearly a mile farther, the Dee is crossed by a bridge erected in 1752. It is the property of the King, having been taken over from the public when a portion of the South Road was closed, but visitors to the Falls of Garawalt (*see* p. 84) are allowed to use it. A few yards above the old bridge is one that was erected to take its place at the expense of Prince Albert. It is known as the **Invercauld Bridge**, and commands a fine view of the river, the bed of which is here intersected by a ridge of slaty rock, by which the stream is broken into a succession of little falls and rapids.

The road to Braemar crosses this bridge and then lies through a beautiful tract, overhung on the southern side by craggy hills and rocks, profusely wooded along their bases and even on their summits. Not far above the bridge is an immense stone, on the right, called Erskine's Stone, but more commonly the **Meikle Stane o' Cluny**. It has probably fallen from Craig Clunie, on the opposite side of the road, and is said to have been one of the boundary stones between the lands of Erskine of Clunie and Farquharson of Invercauld.

Craig Clunie is a stately rock rising from the bottom of the glen, as straight almost as an arrow. In its precipitous face, just beyond the 56th milestone, is a recess some 600 feet above the road. This is called the **Charter Chest**, because in it were concealed the Invercauld titles and papers after the Rebellion of 1715. And if tradition may be believed it was for ten months the hiding-place of the laird himself, whose mortification was increased by the sounds of merriment made by the soldiers in his house.

Now the valley opens out, and on a beautiful green terrace, swept round by the Dee and backed by plantations of pine and other trees, stands—

Invercauld House,

one of the finest mansions in Scotland. It is in the Scottish Baronial style, the principal feature being a battlemented tower some 70 feet in height. It dates from the fifteenth

century, but was enlarged and partly reconstructed in 1875. Here the Jacobites assembled before "going out" in 1715, and from it the Earl of Mar issued his summons to the clans.

On the south side of the road, opposite the house, is the **Lion's Face Rock**, a lofty cliff, but the leonine shape of the upper portion is not now easily seen by reason of the growth of trees. From the Lion's Face a road runs off on the left to Braemar. It passes round the south side of **Creag Choinnich**, or Kenneth's Crag (named from Kenneth II, who had a hunting lodge at Braemar), but is closed to the public from September 20 to November 30. It is known as the **Lion's Face Road**, and also as the **Queen's Drive**, as it was one of Queen Victoria's favourite drives from Balmoral.

The main road keeps on the north side of the crag, and passes on the right **Braemar Castle**, whose peaked turrets and weather-stained walls accord well with the wild scenery. It occupies a fine position on a knoll in the centre of an extensive park, and is now a private residence. It was built by the Government in the reign of George II, and was long used as barracks. Half a mile farther is—

Braemar.

Angling.—Visitors at the Fife Arms Hotel may fish a part of the "Invercauld Upper Water" of the Dee. Permission to go trouting in waters around Braemar can be obtained from the proprietors of the waters or the lessees of the shootings to whom the fishings are let.

Bank.—*Union Bank of Scotland.*

Golf.—An 18-hole course. The lies are good, the greens large, varied and sporting. A professional resides at the clubhouse during the summer months. Visitors: day, 2s. 6d.; week, 9s.; fortnight, 15s.; month, 25s.; season, 30s.

Hotels.—*See Introduction.* Furnished villas and apartments.

Places of Worship.—*Established, United Free, Episcopal, Roman Catholic.*

Population.—502.

Post Office.—Open 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. on week-days; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m. and 1.30 to 2.30 p.m.

Reading and Billiard Rooms.—In the Victoria Hall, Auchendryne.

Tennis.—Courts in connection with the Victoria Hall, Castletown.

Braemar is a village 1,100 feet above the sea, surrounded on all sides by well-wooded, lofty hills, which effectually shield it from winter winds. It has a dry climate considering its position, and its air is remarkably pure and bracing. Indeed, Braemar is reputed as having the most bracing climate on Deeside, and the most healthy in Great Britain. There is a good system of drainage, and excellent water is brought down from reservoirs in the hills.

The village is on both sides of the *Clunie Water*, a little

above the junction of that stream with the Dee. The portion on the east bank is called the *Castletown*, and that on the west *Auchendryne*, but the whole village is frequently called the Castletown of Braemar. It owes the name of Castletown to having been the site of a castle erected by Malcolm Canmore. Traces of the building may be seen at the east end of the bridge that spans the Clunie. Other Scottish sovereigns also occasionally resided in this part of their dominion. But Braemar to-day is quite modern. The prosperity and favour it enjoys are not due to the royal patronage of other days, but to the opening up of Deeside to tourists. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it was one of the meanest of Highland clachans. Now it has two palatial hotels and numerous substantial private residences. Most of the houses are devoted to the accommodation of summer visitors, but during the height of the season it is sometimes quite impossible to obtain even the humblest lodging.

As the village is situated amidst mountain scenery of the wildest grandeur, and is the best centre from which to make excursions in the Eastern Grampians, it has become a favourite resort of mountaineers and pedestrians, "while to the restful lover of nature and seeker after health, who is content to look on and be satisfied with the wondrous pictures of mountain and river, sunshine and cloud, which present themselves in never-ending variety, there are few spots in the United Kingdom where so much of health and material for pleasant retrospect can be found."

On *The Cottage*, which stands at the south end of Castletown Terrace, is a tablet inscribed: "Here R. L. Stevenson spent the summer of 1881, and wrote *Treasure Island*, his first great work."

The motor omnibuses from Ballater first draw up at the *Invercauld Arms Hotel*, at the east end of the village, partly situated on the mound on which the Earl of Mar raised his standard of rebellion in 1715, as is commemorated by an inscription on a brass plate in the oriel window of the dining-room. On the return journey to Ballater, they start from the *Fife Arms*, on the other side of the **Bridge of Clunie**. The bridge should not be hurriedly crossed. Ben Avon forms the background of the view over its northern parapet, and near at hand, on the south, is the **Mill of Clunie**, which has been sketched and photographed times without number. There are many other lovely bits of torrent scenery on the

Clunie, which rushes through a rocky ravine fringed with beautiful trees.

Braemar contains a meteorological observatory founded by the Prince Consort.

The **Braemar Gathering** is held in August annually in the Princess Royal Park, and is patronized by the royalties then in residence at Balmoral. In addition to the assemblage of Farquharson, Duff, and Balmoral Highlanders, Highland games and sports are carried on. The meeting is a very popular one and attracts large crowds from all parts of Deeside and even from Aberdeen.

EXCURSIONS FROM BRAEMAR.

Ascent of Morrone Hill (2,819 feet). A good idea of the characteristic features of the district can most conveniently be obtained by ascending this height, which overlooks the village from the western angle formed by the Clunie with the Dee. The distance to the summit is a little over two miles. The name is a corruption of *Mor Shron*, signifying big nose.

The way to the foot is by the Linn of Dee Road, and the ascent is begun a few hundred yards from the village or from the golf course. Almost as soon as one begins to climb, delightful views open out, while from the summit there is a grand panorama. Ben-a-Bourd is seen towering over the heights to the north and north-west; to the left of that are Ben Muich Dhui (or Macdhuì), Cairn Toul, the Devil's Point, and other peaks with less familiar names. To the south are the mountains of Glen Shee, and eastward is "dark Lochnagar." But the chief delight will probably come from the view of the valleys of the Dee and the Quoich, and from the contrasts of colour between the wide slopes of purple heather, the dark green of the fir woods, and the lighter green of the low-lying meads.

The **Linn of Quoich**. The *Quoich Water* rises on Ben-a-Bourd and joins the Dee some two miles westward of Braemar. In the woody glen through which it flows, the stream makes a succession of falls between half a mile and a mile above the Dee. The best view-point is a foot-bridge. The charm of the falls is chiefly due to the narrow rocky gorge. The stream rushes along with great force and has worn in the rocks a number of cup-like cavities which give the rivulet its name, *quoich*, or *quaich*, being the Gaelic equivalent of cup. One of the cavities is known as the **Earl of Mar's Punch Bowl**, and tradition says it was so named because the Earl of Mar made punch in it when he raised the standard of rebellion in



[Dundee,

OLD BRIDGE OF DEE, INVERCAULD.

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J. & J. Bisset,

THE LINN OF DEE.

[Ballater.]

Braemar. It could not be used for such a purpose now, for the swirling water has worn away its bottom.

Carriages can usually cross the Dee by a ford about a mile west of the village. The Victoria Bridge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west, is sometimes open to pedestrians; when it is closed they must go eastward to Invercauld Bridge and then follow the road that runs past the back of Invercauld House. To prevent disappointment the best available route should be ascertained before leaving the village.

The **Linn of Corriemulzie**, the **Colonel's Bed**, and the **Linn of Dee**. These all lie west of the village, the Corriemulzie Falls being three miles distant, the Linn of Dee six, and the Colonel's Bed about midway between the two, but a mile and a half off the high-road. They are reached by following the road along the south side of the river, through scenery of the most charming description.

The **Falls of Corriemulzie** are the finest on Deeside—though somewhat spoiled now by the diversion of some of the water in connection with an electric light service for Mar Lodge. They are reached by a path entered through a wicket on the north side of the road. The stream rushes through a narrow ravine that is almost hidden by overhanging birch trees, and carpeted with ferns and wild flowers. It is a most delightful retreat on a hot day.

About half a mile beyond the burn is the **Victoria Bridge**, mentioned above. It was opened by King Edward VII in 1905, and replaced an earlier structure bearing the same name.

A little to the west of the bridge, low down on the opposite side of the river, will be seen **Mar Lodge**, a spacious residence erected by the late Duke of Fife in place of New Mar Lodge, which stood to the south of the road between Corriemulzie Burn and the Victoria Bridge, and was destroyed by fire. The new mansion, completed in 1898, occupies a lovely position, near the river, with a background of wooded hills. At the rear of the mansion is a beautiful chapel, in the Norman style.

Midway between the Falls of Corriemulzie and the Linn of Dee is the hamlet of **Inverey**, standing, as its name implies, on the *Ey Water*. A road runs up the Glen, and by following it for a mile and a half one reaches the **Colonel's Bed**, a cave in a picturesque gorge, and only a few feet above the water's edge. After the battle of Killiecrankie it was, for several months, the hiding-place of Colonel Farquharson of Inverey.

Continuing along the high-road for a mile and a half beyond the hamlet, the **Linn of Dee** is reached. Here the river, at a height of 1,243 feet above the sea, rushes through a deep and narrow channel in the rocks some eighty yards in length and

in one place not more than four feet in breadth. The force of the water has smoothed and polished the sides of the gorge, and ground out cup-like cavities. On escaping from the rocks, the water falls into a pool which, in the popular idea, is bottomless, but is really only some forty feet deep. Flowing thence, the river increases in breadth, and has a comparatively untroubled course.

The Linn is crossed by a granite bridge that was opened by Queen Victoria in 1857, and took the place of "an alpine wooden bridge" which some thirty years before had been substituted for a plank that had been used by those who could not or would not jump across.

The **Falls of Garawalt**. This excursion is a pleasant walk of eight miles there and back, but the falls can be visited only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of ten and three, and when the Court is at Balmoral a pass is required. Follow the Ballater road to a point a few yards below Invercauld Bridge, and there pass through a gateway on the right, across the old Bridge of Dee, beyond which the route lies through His Majesty's private grounds, and is clearly indicated. The return may be made by the Queen's Drive (or *vice versa*). On the return it would be entered from the main road by a footpath on the left, about a mile west of the bridge. It is a grassy road at a slightly higher level than the main road. The falls are three in number. The lowest is the largest. Although the volume of water is not large, the cascades are very beautiful and are much frequented by tourists.

To **Loch Callater**. About five miles from Braemar. It is on the route to the summit of Lochnagar, as described below. Visitors who cannot ascend the mountain should try to get as far as the loch, as the route lies through characteristic Highland scenery.

Ascent of Lochnagar (3,786 feet). The route from Braemar is more interesting and more used than either of the others, but is rougher. A carriage can be taken five miles. The time required for the ascent is from four to five hours. Ponies and guides can be obtained.

The route begins by running southward from Braemar along the Blairgowrie high-road, which lies on the east side of Clunie Water. In a couple of miles the *Callater Burn*, a tributary of the Clunie, is reached, and after crossing it, the course of the affluent is followed. Between one and two miles from the bridge the road goes over to the eastern side of the burn and continues to the foot of **Loch Callater**, from which the summit of Lochnagar is distant about seven miles. At the Loch the carriage-road ceases, and a track goes off on the left towards **Cairn Taggart** (3,430 feet). It turns to the

right to round this, the ridge being crossed half a mile south of the summit, and then there comes into view on the right a desolate glen fitly named **Dubh Loch**, *i.e.*, Black Water. After crossing the stream which flows through this glen the road runs in a fairly direct line to the summit of Lochnagar, which lies away to the north-west by west. The only spot at which there is any probability of the track being missed is where the turn to the right must be made to round Cairn Taggart.

Those who desire to become fully acquainted with the topography, history, traditions, geology, and botany of the mountain should consult McConnochie's *Lochnagar*.

To **Blairgowrie** (35 miles). This and the route *viâ* Ballater are the only through carriage routes to and from Braemar. Motors run on certain days during the summer.

The tour is one of the finest drives in Scotland. Motorists who use this road should be prepared for rough going; they should also be ready to negotiate the steep Devil's Elbow. Leaving Braemar, the road runs along the eastern side of the Clunie Water and in a couple of miles crosses the Callater Burn and then continues along **Glen Clunie**. Ten miles from Braemar the highest point on the route is reached. It lies between **Cairnwell** (3,059 feet) on the right, and **Glas Maol** (3,502 feet) on the left, and has an altitude of 2,200 feet.

From the top of the pass there is a steep descent through **Glen Beg** to the *Spital of Glenshee Hotel*, the shoulder of the Cairnwell being crossed by a zigzag road that falls 200 feet in half a mile, and is known as the Devil's Elbow. The hotel is at the junction of Glen Beg with Glens Tatnich and Lochy, 15 miles from Braemar. Opposite is a tumulus known as *Diarmid's Tomb*. Thence the road is along **Glen Shee**. In about 9 miles it passes on the left **Mount Blair** (2,441 feet), and two miles farther comes to the *Percie Inn*. Three and a half miles below is the **Bridge of Cally**, which affords a fine view of the *Eardle*, that here unites with the Shee, the stream so formed being called the *Ericht*. Four miles from the bridge the Ericht flows through a rocky ravine, along one side of which is the road, while on the other stands **Craighall**, which Lockhart tells us was the original of Tullyveolan of *Waverley*, "the habitation of the Barons of Bradwardine." Two miles farther is **Blairgowrie**, a favourite summer resort of tourists, who are attracted by the beautiful scenery by which it is surrounded and the excellent fishing within easy distance. A branch, 5 miles long, connects Blairgowrie with the main Caledonian line at Coupar Angus.

To **Loch Builg** (13 miles), **Tomintoul** (24), and **Ballindalloch**, on the Speyside line of the G.N.S.R. (40), or **Grantown** (38). There is a carriage-road all the way, with the exception of

four miles between Loch Builg and Inchrory Lodge. (For description of the through road route, *viâ* Cock Bridge, see p. 95.) Follow the Ballater Road to a point a little beyond Invercauld Bridge and there take a road on the left. At a fork which soon occurs, keep to the right and the road runs in a north-easterly direction towards the *Feardar Burn*, half a mile short of which it divides, and then the left-hand branch must be taken.

The right-hand branch leads to the Invercauld Arms at Inver. By proceeding thither and returning to Braemar by the high-road, or *vice versâ*, one will make a very pleasant circular excursion of fourteen miles.

The left-hand road leads across the burn and then has a zigzag course to the highest point, which has an elevation of 2,200 feet. The ascent affords fine views of the Dee Valley. The descent to **Loch Builg** is across a dreary moorland. The Loch is about a mile in length. It is on the borders of the shires of Aberdeen and Banff, and is jointly owned by the Duke of Richmond and Farquharson of Invercauld. The latter has a shooting-lodge by the side of the Loch, and this is the only habitation on its shores, which are uninteresting.

At Loch Builg the carriage-road ceases and a track runs along the eastern side of the loch and continues in a northerly direction until it strikes the *Builg Burn*, about half a mile from the Loch, which it then follows along the eastern bank to the carriage-road in the vicinity of Inchrory Shooting Lodge. Thence there is a good road, following the course of the *Avon* through interesting scenery to **Tomintoul**, the highest village in Great Britain. A mile and a half short of the village is the gorge of the *Ailnack*. The scenery here is particularly fine.

The route between Tomintoul and **Ballindalloch**, on the Strathspey line, is included in the Three Rivers Tour. From June to October, motor-buses run daily between the two places, both described on later pages.

Tomintoul is connected with **Grantown** by a rough carriage-road over which public motors run at stated times.

To **Blair Atholl** *viâ* **Glen Tilt** (30 miles). The road passes the Linn of Dee and carriages may be taken as far as Bynack Lodge, 14 miles. If telegraphed for to Blair Atholl a carriage will be waiting at Forest Lodge, 8 miles from Blair Atholl, thus reducing the distance that must be walked to 8 miles. There is no house of entertainment between Blair Atholl and Braemar.

The bridge at the Linn of Dee is crossed, and the road to the left is followed. Three miles from the Linn the Dee is again crossed and the route thence lies along the western side of *Bynack Burn* until after the Geldie Burn has been crossed about two miles from the last bridge over the Dee. It then crosses the Bynack Burn,

but keeps close to it as far as the shooting-lodge. There, as has been said, the carriage-road ceases, and is succeeded by a bridle-path that in parts is exceedingly rough. It goes almost due south to the highest point, 1,550 feet above sea-level, but only 450 above Braemar. This point is about two miles from Bynack Lodge. The descent is through **Glen Tilt**, the track following closely the course of the river.

Cyclists occasionally take this route, but between the Forest Lodge and Bynack the machine and the rider must change places.

Rough as is the route in its central portion, it is, as a whole, easier and less rough, as well as shorter by a couple of miles, than the route between Braemar and Aviemore.

To **Clova** (19 miles), thence to **Kirriemuir** (34) or to **Brechin** (42). The route at first is along Glen Clunie and then by the side of the Callater Burn past Loch Callater. It has been described as far as the Loch on p. 84. The track keeps along the north bank of the lake, a dark-looking sheet of water nearly a mile long, and thence is fairly plain on the north side of the burn to the ridge of the **Tolmount** (3,145 feet), 9 miles from Braemar. The descent is made to the right of the *White Water*. Although there is a right of way, there is not, in all parts, a well-defined track, but by keeping the *White Water* in view on the right, the head of Glen Clova will be reached and the carriage-road will be struck 3 miles short of **Clova**. For Clova and the route to Kirriemuir, *see* p. 71.

Brechin may be reached from Clova by a rough walk of ten miles in an east-north-east direction to Loch Lee, where connection is made with the route from Ballater (*see* p. 72); or by crossing the South Esk at Cortachy, some three miles short of Kirriemuir, and following the carriage-road which runs thence to Brechin.

To **Kirkton of Glenisla** (25 miles) and **Alyth** (31). The route follows the Blairgowrie road, already described, for about 8 miles. A few yards short of a bridge over the main stream it passes to a track that goes off to the left and ascends to a height of nearly 3,200 feet between Cairn-na-Glasha on the left and Glas Maol on the right. This point is about 2 miles from the spot where the Blairgowrie road was left. From it the track proceeds to **Monega Hill** (2,917 feet) and from the ridge of that follows a small stream (the Glas Burn) to the *Isla*. The course is then along the latter, and in a mile is the shooting-lodge of *Tulchan*, while a couple of miles farther down the glen are some picturesque falls near the confluence of the Cally Burn with the *Isla*. Three miles lower the traveller passes the ruins of **Forter Castle**, a property of the Earl of Airlie. Thence the route is along the left-hand side of the stream, and at the end of 4 miles it reaches **Kirkton of Glenisla**, where there is a comfortable hotel. (A mail coach runs between Glenisla and Alyth.)

From the hotel a track leads in about two miles to a high-road near the summit of the **Druim Dearg** (*Red Ridge*), 1,487 feet high.

Alyth is the centre of some pleasant excursions, particulars of which are given in our companion *Guide to the Highlands*. The town is connected by a short branch with the main line of the Caledonian Railway.

To **Aviemore**, on the Highland Railway (30 miles), and **Lynwilg** (32), *via* the Larig Ghru Pass. The central portion of the route is extremely rough. At various points finger-posts have been erected by the Right of Way Society, but the roads in the Rothie-

murchus Forest, at the latter end of the route, are very bewildering.

From Braemar the route is to the Linn of Dee and across the bridge there. Pedestrians may go direct to the Bridge of Lui, about a mile up the stream, but carriages must go a quarter of a mile down by the Dee and then up by the side of the Lui Water. The **Bridge of Lui** is crossed and the road is followed up the stream to **Derry Lodge**, about 12 miles from Braemar. This is the farthest point to which carriages can be taken.

The route thence is across the *Derry Burn* and along the north side of the *Lui Beg Burn*. Just beyond the bridge that spans the Derry Burn a road runs off on the right to Speyside, while on the south side of the Lui Beg Burn is the keeper's cottage, at which simple refreshment can be obtained. The traveller will not see another house for 16 miles.

The routelies along the north side of the burn for a couple of miles and then crosses the stream. (The track that continues with the burn goes over Ben Muich Dhui, or Macdhuì.) It keeps its westward direction for a mile or so and then inclines towards the north, and leads into **Glen Dee** opposite the **Devil's Point** (3,303 feet). It crosses the Dee about half a mile above the inflow of the *Garachory Burn*, an important feeder that comes from the west between Cairn Toul and Braeriach. After crossing the Dee, the traveller must keep close to its western side and will then soon come to the **Pools of Dee**—four tiny tarns. Just beyond them is the summit of the pass, from which the way is over boulders to the left side of the stream, and along that bank the route lies for a short 2 miles. Then it passes to the other side and keeps to that to the confluence of the stream which has been followed (the Allt-na-Leirg) with a large stream from the south (the Allt-na-Beinne-Moire). Having crossed near the confluence, the traveller has the choice of two routes. He may continue by the side of the burn for a couple of miles to **Coylum Bridge**, and thence by the high-road to Aviemore station, 2 miles distant, or he may take the carriage-road westward to **Loch an Eilean** (2 miles), and then take either the first or the second road on the right past that, turning to the left when it joins the road from Coylum Bridge, and to the right after passing under the railway. The latter route is about a mile longer than the former.

At **Lynwilg** there is a comfortable hotel. It lies about two miles to the south of Aviemore station.

In going to Braemar by this route the walk can be shortened by driving past Loch an Eilean to the Allt-na-Leirg, and by wiring to Braemar for a carriage to be in waiting at Derry Lodge.

To **Kingussie**, on the Highland Railway (30 miles). The first part of the route is that to Blair Atholl till the Geldie Burn is reached, when a road on the left bank of the Geldie is taken. The journey may be accomplished in a carriage to Geldie Lodge. Shortly after passing Geldie Lodge, a good path leads to Glenfeshie Lodge, where a carriage from Kingussie can be in waiting.

DONSIDE AND THE VALE OF ALFORD.

THE **Don** rises not far from the headsprings of the **Dee**, to which in its course of eighty miles it runs parallel. The scenery of its valley is less attractive than that of the **Dee**, and differs greatly from it, the points of contrast being tersely indicated in two popular distichs. One asserts that—

“Ae rood o’ **Don**’s worth twa o’ **Dee**,
Unless it be for fish or tree.”

The other declares—

“The river **Dee** for fish and tree,
The river **Don** for horn and corn.”

In spite of these sayings good fish are to be got from the **Don**. Indeed, as a trout stream it is unsurpassed, and it would doubtless rank high as a salmon stream but for the pollutions from factories and the number of dams and other obstacles in the last few miles of its course. As it is, the river has some first-rate salmon pools.

The railway route as far as **Dyce Junction**, 6 miles from **Aberdeen**, has been described in connection with the **Buchan Line**. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the **Junction** are the **Standing Stones**, twelve in number, forming the largest Druidical circle in **Aberdeenshire**.

Taking a north-westerly direction from this point, the line enters a wider valley of the **Don**—an agricultural and woodland district, well-tilled fields alternating with clumps of wood and plantations. Some $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from **Aberdeen** is the roadside station of **Pitmedden**, where, on the left, is *Pitmedden House*, built by Mr. George Thompson, sometime M.P. for the city of **Aberdeen**, and founder of the celebrated **Aberdeen line of clippers and steamers**.

Next comes—

Kinaldie.

Here the **Don** flows through low-lying “haughs” that are often under water when the river is in flood.

About half a mile below the station the Don receives the *Kinaldie Burn*, about 5 miles in length and nearly all open to the public. The sport is poor.

After Kinaldie station comes—

Kintore,

the junction for the Alford Valley Railway, which follows in part the course of the Don. Kintore is an ancient place, with a quaint town hall. A mile to the west are the ruins of **Hallforest Castle**, said to have been a hunting tower of King Robert the Bruce. The building was inhabited as late as 1639. The forest and castle were given by Bruce to Sir Robert Keith, whose descendant is Earl of Kintore at the present day. In the vicinity of Hallforest is the nesting-ground of vast numbers of sea-gulls. When the birds are in residence the spot is a very interesting sight.

Three miles from Kintore (16½ from Aberdeen) is **Inverurie Junction**, from which a line, some six miles in length, runs off on the right to **Old Meldrum**, in the midst of romantic scenery, and possessing a golf course of 9 holes, while on the left are the engineering and locomotive shops of the Railway Company.

Inverurie

is a pleasant little town in a fine agricultural district. Permits to fish portions of the Don and the Urie are granted by the local magistrates, free of charge. About a mile and a half distant is **Keith Hall**, the seat of the Earl of Kintore, modernized to make a comfortable residence. The first Earl was Sir John Keith, a son of the sixth Earl Marischal. He is said to have assisted in secreting and preserving the Scottish regalia, when the Castle of Dunnottar, to which they had been sent for safety, was besieged by a parliamentary force. His share in the transaction is not very clear, as the regalia, as is well known, were stealthily conveyed from the Castle by the wife of the minister of Kinneff, assisted by her servant, and were buried by them under the pulpit of Kinneff Church. Sir John, however, was accused of conveying the jewels to France, and as he admitted the charge the search for the royal insignia was not further prosecuted. After the Restoration he was created Earl of Kintore and was put in possession of the lands of Keith Hall.

Between the Don and the Urie, which meet at Inverurie, is a conical, flat-topped mound called the **Bass of Inverurie**, supposed to have been the site of an ancient castle. It is the subject of one of Thomas the Rhymer's prophecies, which says—

“When Dee and Don run both in one,
And Tweed shall run in Tay,
Ye little river of Ury
Shall bear ye Bass away.”

Westward rises the summit of Bennachie, a landmark from all the high ground of east and north-east Aberdeenshire.

It was in the neighbourhood of Inverurie that Robert the Bruce overthrew his great rivals the Comyns. During a campaign against them, he was lying sick in Inverurie when he heard that his outposts had been driven in. At once he rose from his sick-bed to go to the field of battle, meeting the remonstrances of his followers with the assurance that the temporary success of his foes had driven away his illness. The fight ended in a complete victory for the Bruce, and though less noted in history than his successes over the English, it had great influence on the course of events.

At Inverurie the main line leaves the valley of the Don and follows that of the *Urie*.

THE VALE OF ALFORD.

Leaving Kintore, where the river Don disappears for a time, the traveller passes through some rather uninteresting scenery to **Kemnay**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the junction. Here may be obtained, on the right, a good view of **Fetternear**, once the country seat of the Bishops of Aberdeen. A little short of the station the river again comes in sight. Near the village are extensive granite quarries. The stone is of a fine grey colour, and of excellent quality for building purposes. It was used for the Forth Bridge and the Thames Embankment.

Almost due south of the station, and about three miles from it by road, is **Castle Fraser**, “one of the finest specimens of the Flemish style of architecture in Scotland.” It is a very ancient building, but is in perfect repair. The walls of the more modern parts were erected, as is shown by the dates upon them, in the years 1617 and 1618, but a square tower to the west is believed to belong to the fifteenth century.

Throughout the edifice the walls are from 6 to 10 feet thick. The whole stands upon arches.

The next station is at **Monymusk**, three miles farther. Immediately to the north is **Monymusk House**, one of the finest places in the county. It is in the midst of an extensive park, through which flows the Don, and is sheltered by trees of great age and size. It dates from the Reformation, and the older portion is largely composed of the materials of a priory that stood near. The Parish Church of Monymusk is also said to have been built from the same source.

Close by the high-road, at the farm of Nether Mains (about a mile and a half east of the village), is the **Monymusk Stone**, which bears a well-carved cross, and is supposed to have been a landmark on the Priory property.

Rather more than a mile to the south is **Cluny Castle**, a seat of the Gordons. It is said to have been founded in the fifteenth century, but was rebuilt in 1836. It is an imposing structure.

From Monymusk the Don makes a curve to the north, while the line sweeps round in the opposite direction, the two coming together again in the vicinity of Alford.

The next station to Monymusk is **Tillyfourie**, the site of granite quarries.

The line then passes between the **Red Hill of Corrennie**, a good two miles to the south-west, and a part of the **Menaway** range on the right, and enters the **Howe**, a fertile tract enclosed by hills. The mansion called Whitehouse, standing on the right, is passed shortly before reaching Whitehouse station.

Nearly three miles to the north the Don is crossed by the high road, and just beyond the bridge there stands on the right **Castle Forbes**, close to the village of **Keig**. The site is beautifully wooded, and the Don passes through the grounds. "Rising immediately from the river, and surrounded by extensive woodlands, the lawn slopes gradually to its banks, and the view from the house, being uninterrupted, is varied and extensive. The building is modern, in a castellated style of architecture, and forms a striking and picturesque object from all points of the valley beneath." It was formerly called Putachie.

Beyond Whitehouse the ruins of **Balfluig Castle**, built in 1556, are passed on the left, about half a mile short of—

Alford.

Angling.—The guests at the hotels can fish reserved portions of the Don.

Bank.—*North of Scotland and Town and County.*

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Hotels.—*See Introduction.*

Places of Worship.—*Established Church, United Free, Episcopal.*

Alford, the terminus of the Alford Valley section of the Great North of Scotland Railway, is a pleasant and comparatively modern village in one of the most highly cultivated districts of Aberdeenshire. In the vicinity of the village are some fine stone circles. The upper valley of the river, Don-side, or Strathdon, as it is alternatively called, presents much delightful scenery, and the roads around Alford are ideal for cycling.

The *Three Rivers Tour* to and from Tomintoul, Speyside and Deeside includes Alford, Kildrummy and Strathdon by motor-car.

EXCURSIONS FROM ALFORD.

To **Terpersie or Dalspersie Castle**, a small fortified house in a sequestered spot, about five miles to the north. It consists of three storeys with but one room in each. On one of the window-sills is the date 1561, and above is the Gordon crest—a boar's head.

Craigievar Castle, in a fine situation about six miles to the south, is generally shown on application. It is seven storeys high, and is a capital example of the Flemish Castellated style. The hall has a particularly fine roof and a huge fireplace. Over the staircase is a coat of arms with the date 1668 and the injunction "Doe not vaiken sleiping dogs." Much of the furniture belongs to former centuries. "In few places in the kingdom can so accurate a comparison be drawn between the rough garniture of the baronial castles of former times and the comfort combined with elegance of modern decoration."

Kildrummy Castle, on the north bank of the Don, ten miles west of Alford. Interesting from its connection with the old kings of Scotland and the history of Bruce. It was besieged by Edward I in 1306, and on obtaining possession he cruelly put to death Bruce's youngest brother, who had gallantly defended it, as graphically described in Barbour's great poem. Unfortunately the greatest ruin has overtaken the parts that were finest. The most ancient, most important, and noblest portion of the castle was the Snow Tower, which stood at the north-west corner of the quadrangle, and that has suffered more than any other part. The eastern front of the castle, including the towers, is 180 feet in length,

while the northern is nearly half as long again. The date of foundation of the castle is uncertain, and the earliest authentic record of additions and alterations has reference to the building of seven towers by St. Gilbert, Bishop of Caithness, in the reign of Alexander II.

To **Aboyne**, on the Dee, 18 miles nearly due south. The route passes near Craigievar Castle, and not far beyond that joins the main road from Aberdeen. This must be followed westward to **Tarland**, a village some six miles to the north-west of Aboyne. About a mile from the junction of the Alford road, the Aberdeen road passes **Corse House** on the right and the ruins of **Corse Castle**, the latter dating from 1581. At Tarland the road turns sharp to the left and passes near the ruins of **Coull Castle**, situated on a rocky eminence near Coull Church.

Alford to Tomintoul and Ballindalloch.

From near Alford a pleasant road runs along the north bank of the Don. At the old toll of **Mossat** it joins the main road from Gartly station, turning to the left to Kildrummy. Thence the road lies through the narrow sylvan **Den of Kildrummy**, and the Deeside height of **Morven** (p. 70) is seen ahead. About 12 miles from Alford is the *Glenkindie Arms Inn*, not far from **Towie Castle**, the scene of the pathetic Scottish ballad *Edom o' Gordon*, if it was the castle burnt by Adam Gordon, brother of the Earl of Huntly, in 1571, when the wife and children of Alexander Forbes, its owner, perished in the flames.

The *Kindy Water* is crossed, and not far beyond is *Glenkindie House*. In the second field on the right beyond that is a **Picts' House** containing two chambers. A little farther westward the road crosses the mouth of the *Bucket*, which flows for seven miles down a wild glen, in which are **Badenyon**, famous in song, and **Glenbucket Castle**, the latter built in the sixteenth century, and situated near the main road.

In the next three miles there are first the farm of **Buchaam**, with a Picts' House in the garden, and then **Castle Newe**. About two miles beyond the latter **Strathdon** is entered. One of its objects of interest to visitors is **Colquhunny Castle**, in ruins. Indeed, the Castle is said never to have been completed, because during its construction three of the lairds fell from the top and were killed. Hard by is the **Doune of Invernochy**, a once fortified mound. The road rises rapidly,



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[Dundee.

CRAIGIEVAR CASTLE.



Valentine & Sons, Ltd.,]

[Dundee.

CORSE CASTLE.



[Loedech,

BALLINDALLOCH BRIDGE.

F. W. Hardie,]

and passes **Corgarff Castle**, which contests with Towie the repute of the tragedy of the Forbes family and household in 1571.

At **Cock Bridge**, 1,400 feet above sea-level, is the *Allargue Hotel*, for which its proprietor claims the distinction of being the highest permanently inhabited hotel in Scotland.

Cock Bridge to Ballater (13 miles). A rough hilly carriage-road running in a fairly straight line. The route is described in the reverse direction in connection with Ballater (p. 72).

Cock Bridge to Braemar (23 miles) *viâ Inchrory*, which is situated in the valley of the Avon, six miles to the west of Cock Bridge, and is reached by following the road that runs close to the south side of the Don. The road from Inchrory Lodge to Braemar is described in the reverse direction on p. 86.

Motor-cars run daily during the tourist season between *New Hotel*, Strathdon, and Dinnet and Ballater in connection with the Three Rivers Tour.

At Cock Bridge the road leaves the Don and goes northward across the **Lecht** into Banffshire, at a height of 2,048 feet. Five miles farther (37 from Alford) it reaches—

Tomintoul.

Angling.—Parts of the *Avon*, which affords fair salmon fishing and good trouting, and of the *Conglass*, which has plenty of small trout and sometimes a few salmon, can be fished by residents. There is excellent trout fishing in seven streams within easy access of the village.

Bank.—*North of Scotland and Town and County*.

Golf.—A 9-hole course; fee for the season, 10s. 6d.

Hotels.—*See Introduction*.

Motor-car service, daily, July to September, to Ballindalloch (15 miles), where is the nearest railway station; also at stated times to Grantown-on-Spey.

Places of Worship.—*Established Church, United Free and Roman Catholic.*

Public Library.

Tomintoul is the highest village of any size in Scotland and is probably farther from the sea than any other village in the country. It stands on a tableland overlooking the Avon, at an elevation of 1,161 feet above sea-level, being about 25 feet higher than Braemar. As it has a bracing air, is exceedingly healthy, is surrounded by fine scenery, and is in a district abounding with trout streams, it is a growing favourite with holiday-makers, and accommodation at the hotels and in the houses and cottages is booked up quite early in the year. In the neighbourhood are most delightful walks and drives.

Tomintoul to Ballindalloch.

The road descends the pleasant wooded valley of the *Avon*, passing the mouth of **Glenlivet**, best known for its distillery, but of historical interest as the scene of a fierce battle in 1594 between two Scottish forces, one being commanded by the Earl of Huntly, the other by the Earl of Argyle. The Earl of Huntly, having murdered the "Bonnie Earl of Moray" and entered on an attempt to overthrow the Protestant cause, the King commissioned Moray's brother-in-law, the boy-Earl of Argyle, to bring him to account, but the avenging army was defeated with a loss of 500 men, while the loss on the other side was trifling.

Farther down the stream **Ballindalloch Castle** (*see* p. 105) is passed.

STRATHSPEY.

CRAIGELLACHIE — ABERLOUR — BALLINDALLOCH — GRANTOWN —
NETHYBRIDGE—BOAT OF GARTEN—AVIEMORE.

STRATHSPEY is the delightful and extensive district through which the *Spey* flows below the “Stand Fast Craigellachie” Rock, near Aviemore, to another rock called Craigellachie, at the village of the same name. Like Badenoch, or Upper Speyside, it is rapidly increasing in favour with tourists, and most deservedly so. Accessibility by rail, a salubrious climate, wonderful scenery, streams and rivers for anglers and mountains for climbers are among its possessions. To none of these are holiday-makers ever indifferent. In combination their attractiveness is irresistible.

The air of Strathspey is pure and bracing, and the climate is remarkably dry, the clouds both from the north and the south-west being exhausted by the mountains that intercept their course. But the mountains do not closely hem in the chief centres of population. On the contrary, there is a wide sweep of open country around the principal settlements.

Briefly expressed, the scenic beauties of the district are diversified and picturesque landscapes, grand and imposing mountain scenery within easy reach, and some of the best lake scenery in the Northern Highlands. In relation to health, the merits of Strathspey are summed up in the words of Sir Andrew Clark, the famous physician, “It is the sanatorium of the British Isles.”

The Spey

takes its rise in a small loch some sixteen miles from Fort Augustus and at a height of 1,143 feet above sea-level. Its outlet is on the Moray coast. It is 98 miles long, and, in point of length, is the second river in Scotland. It flows at some parts with great impetuosity and was, in consequence, at one time reckoned the most rapid of Scottish rivers; but

it has no falls, nor anything worth the name of a rapid, and in its middle reaches it is always slow and often sluggish.

The breadth of the Spey when unflooded varies very little. On an average, below Grantown, it is perhaps mostly confined within 70 or 80 yards, with a depth of about 3 feet. This, of course, is speaking generally, for there are fords on Spey which a man may cross on foot when the water is very low, and there are pots in the river nearly 30 feet deep.

The Spey is the wildest and most capricious of all the large rivers of Scotland, its alternations of emptiness and flood being more complete and more sudden than those of any other Scottish stream.

As a salmon river, the Spey takes high rank. It also contains both sea and river trout, eels, pike, finnock or whiting, and in that part of it known as Loch Insh there are char. Further particulars are given on succeeding pages in connection with the holiday resorts on the banks of the river.

Access By Rail.

Strathspey is served both by the *Highland Railway* and the *Great North of Scotland Railway*. The former touches it at Aviemore, Boat of Garten, Broomhill (for Nethybridge), and Grantown.

On the Great North of Scotland line there are stations at Craigellachie, Aberlour, Carron, Knockando, Blacksboat, Ballindalloch, Advie, Cromdale, Grantown, Nethybridge and Boat of Garten.

TO SPEYSIDE FROM ABERDEEN.

Speyside is reached from Aberdeen by the main line of the Great North of Scotland Railway, which runs through Dyce, Kintore and **Inverurie**. As far as the last-named place the route has been described on preceding pages.

As the journey is continued from Inverurie there comes into view on the left the *Miher Tap*, the most remarkable in appearance of the six peaks of **Bennachie** (*bennahee*). It is 1,698 feet above sea-level, and is surmounted by a cairn. All the six summits of the ridge, which extends for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, command an extensive view. *Oxen Cruig*, the loftiest, has a height of 1,733 feet. Though the mountain presents a perpendicular face to the line, from the south-east side the ascent is easy. It is generally attacked from Pitcaple, Oyne,

or Insch, the last-named being considered the best point. Readers of Sir Walter Scott will remember that Bennachie is mentioned in a ballad in *The Antiquary* as looking down on the battlefield of Harlaw, so intimately connected with the story of Aberdeen. The site is situated a short distance east of the next station, **Inveramsay**, 21 miles from Aberdeen, and is marked by a memorial 44 feet high, erected by the Aberdeen Town Council in 1911, the quincentenary of the battle. Donald, Prince of the Isles, landed in Ross-shire, and at the head of a great horde of Highlanders was rapidly advancing southward, leaving havoc and desolation behind him and looking forward to the pillage of Aberdeen. His force far outnumbered the lowland band that confronted him at Harlaw and victory was long in the balance. The fall of the Highland prince turned the scale in favour of the lowlanders, as the invaders then began to retreat.

"And when they saw that he was deid,
They turned and ran awa'.

* * * * *

They rode, they ran, and some did gang,
They were of sma' record,
For Forbes and his merry men
Slew maist all by the road."

So says an old ballad that continued to be sung in the district until the middle of the nineteenth century, and though it may exaggerate the duration of the fight, it probably does not magnify the slaughter. It thus concludes—

"On Munonday at morning
The battle it began :
On Saturday at gloaming
Ye'd scarce telt wha had wan.

And sic a weary burying,
The like ye never saw,
As there was the Sunday after that,
On the muir down by Harlaw.

And if Hielan' lasses spier at ye
For them that gaed awa',
Ye may tell them plain, and plain enough,
They're sleeping at Harlaw."

From Inveramsay station the Banff and Macduff section runs almost due north, while the main line continues in a north-westerly direction to **Piteaple**, from which place the route to Bennachie passes the **Maiden Stone**, a relic of ancient

days, standing ten feet high, and having on its sides sculptured figures.

From Pitcaple the line continues to **Oyne** and **Insch**. This part of the route is through the heart of the **Garioch** (pronounced "Geery," the "G" hard), one of the ancient territorial divisions of Aberdeenshire, celebrated for its exceeding fertility. On the right are the beautiful woods encompassing the house of **Logie**.

The village of **Insch** lies in a cosy situation about a mile north of the station. Beyond it rise the Culsalmond and Foudland Hills. The most prominent height is the **Hill of Tillymorgan**. Near the village is **Newton House**, "the location of the famous Newton Stone, bearing two inscriptions, one in the Ogham character (so it is conjectured) and the other in Greek—various and conflicting are the attempted renderings."

Just beyond **Insch**, on the right, is the hill of **Dunnideer**, rising like a pyramid in the midst of the plain. It is about 600 feet high, and is surmounted by a piece of ragged wall composed of the strongest masonry, probably part of a fort, one of a chain protecting this portion of the country. Facing **Dunnideer** on the left is the hill of **Christ's Kirk**, supposed to be the place referred to in the old poem *Christ's Kirk on the Green*, ascribed to King James the Fifth.

As the line proceeds it gets more among the hills. Stations are passed at **Wardhouse** and **Kennethmont**, and leaving the **Garioch**, the line enters the old territorial division of **Strathbogie**. Approaching **Gartly** ($35\frac{3}{4}$ miles), there is on the left a fine view of the **Tap o' Noth** (1,851 feet).

"On the summit is the most remarkable specimen of a **Vitrified Fort**, either as to altitude, extent of area, or preservation, extant in Great Britain. The vitrified wall measures in some places eight feet from the ground. To this must be added the height lost by the accumulation of soil and rubbish, and the fallen courses of dry masonry which had raised it to its total altitude. The thickness of the wall appears to have been about 20 feet. The vitrification must have been produced by extreme heat, and in every part of the rampart portions of the stone are converted into a glazed substance."

Those who examine the remains of the fort might extend their ramble to **Craig Castle**, situated in a beautiful spot seven miles south-west of **Gartly** station. It stands on the edge of a deep and narrow gorge, through which the *Burn of Craig* flows in a series of delightful cataracts. The original

tower was founded in 1510, by Patrick Gordon, the first of Craig, who fell at Flodden three years later.

"From one of the upper floors a narrow, dark passage is said to terminate in a well, having an outlet down in the den, and tradition asserts that this was a handy way of getting rid of tale-telling bodies of slain men. One room was long observed to be much lower in the roof than the other rooms on the same floor, and the proprietor, sounding over it, found that it seemed hollow over an oriel window. Tearing down the modern plaster, he discovered a trap-door which led to a concealed chamber that was largely filled with decaying human remains."

The next station to Gartly is at the delightful town of **Huntly**, 41 miles from Aberdeen, described on pp. 119-123.

Beyond is **Rothiemay** and then comes **Cairnie Junction**, from which a line goes off north-eastward to Banff and other places on the Moray Firth Coast. Continuing westward, the next station is at **Grange**, which took its name from the home-farm of the monks of Kinloss. On the right is **Braco**. Farther westward are Keith and Keith Town stations, only a mile apart.

Keith

is an important business centre of Banffshire and consists of three towns, *Keith*, *Fife Keith* and *Newmill*. An architectural feature is a Roman Catholic Chapel with two colossal figures of St. Peter and St. Paul surmounting the pediment. In the interior is an altar-piece presented by Charles X of France.

In 1650 the churchyard of Old Keith was the scene of the unmanly railing of the parish minister at the fallen Marquis of Montrose, who was compelled to attend the service in the ragged and unkempt condition in which he was captured. Fifty years later it was the scene of the apprehension of that noted freebooter, James Macpherson, by Duff of Braco. The freebooter and his band were plundering the people at Keith Fair when he was attacked by Braco. He retreated into the churchyard, where he tripped over a tombstone and was made prisoner. The manner in which he faced his execution at Banff will be recalled by lovers of Burns, the poet having given him immortality in a fine ballad containing the lines—

"Sae rantingly, sae wantonly,
Sae dauntingly gaed he;
He played a spring an' danced it round,
Below the gallows tree."

Near the churchyard of Fife Keith may be seen the *Gaun Pot*, or Pool, in which witches were drowned. Good baskets of trout are taken from the *Isla*, which flows past Keith and is open to strangers.

Keith is a terminus of the Highland Railway, which gives it direct connection with Elgin and Inverness, and a branch of the Highland line connects it also with Buckie, on the Moray Firth Coast.

The Great North of Scotland line sweeps on through an agricultural district to **Auchindachy**, thence through more interesting scenery to **Drummuir**, and onwards through a still more picturesque district to—

Dufftown.

Angling.—In the *Fiddich*.

Banks.—North of Scotland and Town and County and Commercial.

Buses meet the principal trains (fare, 1s). The station is about a mile from the town.

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Golf.—A 9-hole course. Visitors' fees: Week, 5s.; month, 10s.

Hotels.—See Introduction.

Places of Worship.—Established Church, United Free, Episcopal, Roman Catholic.

Post Office.—Week-days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Recreation.—Tennis courts and bowling green, golf, angling.

Dufftown is beautifully situated in the valley of the *Fiddich*, a tributary of the Spey, and is famous for its distilleries, of which it has no fewer than seven. The town takes its name from the family name of its founder, the fourth Earl of Fife. It is well laid out, and a number of houses have been built in recent years. It is yearly growing in favour with visitors on account of its pure and bracing air, the many charming walks, views, and drives in the vicinity, and the large number of places of interest, archæological and otherwise, within easy reach.

Between the station and the town may be seen, in a clump of trees standing back on the left, the ruins of **Balvenie Castle**, said to be of Danish origin. It was a residence of the terrible Wolf of Badenoch, the destroyer of Elgin Cathedral. Its various owners also included the Stewarts of Athole, and the motto of their house—*Furth Fortuin and fil the Fattris*—is inscribed on a scroll on the front of the building. A new Balvenie Castle was built, about half a mile distant, by the first Earl of Fife, but was never quite finished. It stands between Dufftown station and the river Fiddich, and serves as a granary to a distillery.

Dufftown was the birthplace of Lord Mount Stephen, the Canadian peer.

Half a mile south of the town is **Mortlach Church**, enlarged by Malcolm II, who here engaged in a great battle with the Danes. Tradition says that as the Scots were being overcome Malcolm vowed that if victorious he would add three spear-lengths to the church close by. A Runic stone commemorates his triumph, and what is said to be the mark of his spear is shown on the wall of the church.

A mile from the church is the **Giant's Chair**, a kind of natural seat overlooking the *Dullan*, and approached by a path alongside the stream. About a hundred yards from the chair is a basin in the rock called the **Cradle**. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very pleasing.

Two and a half miles to the south-east of Dufftown are the ruins of **Auchindoun Castle**. It was the seat from which Sir Adam Gordon set out for the burning of the Castle recorded in the ballad, *Edom o' Gordon*. In 1670, Auchindoun itself was burnt to the ground by the chief of the Mackintoshes, in revenge for some real or fancied wrong, and the sequel was his own execution.

Up one of the glens that converge on Dufftown, making it both important and attractive, is **Ben Rinnes** (2,755 feet). The distance to the summit is 7 miles. The ascent presents no difficulty. The descent may be made to Aberlour, nearly 7 miles to the station, or to Ballindalloch station, 8 miles.

Another of the glens leads to **Loch Park**, a long narrow sheet of water near the source of the Isla. It is shut in by wooded heights and is as lovely as it is lonely.

A third glen takes the *Fiddich*, the high-road and the railway down to the Spey. It has romantic scenery all the way, and has been classed among the most beautiful in Scotland. It is broad and has hills rising gently all around. Above and beyond the farms on the lower slopes "brown heath and shaggy wood" meet the sky. There seems to be no escape from the valley but over the mountain tops. On one side are the **Convalls**, two dome-shaped heights, with Ben Rinnes standing like a giant on their farther end; on the other side are the Hills of Glenfiddich and Balloch, while Ben Aigan, in front, completes the shutting in of the view. At the head of the glen is **Kininvie House**, said to have been visited by King James V in the guise of a gaberlunzie-man. Farther down are the ruins of **Gauldwell Castle**, in which

Edward I is said to have spent a night. At the foot of the glen is—

Craigellachie.

Angling.—In the *Fiddich* and the *Spey*, by permission.

Church.—*Established Church.*

Hotel.—*See Introduction.*

Distances.—By road: Archiestown, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; Elgin, 13; Fochabers, 12; Mulben Station, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Orton, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Rothes, 3.

Post Office.—Week-days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Craigellachie occupies a charming situation on a slight eminence overlooking the Spey at the spot where it is joined by the Fiddich. Here, too, that river makes a grand sweep round the base of **Ben Aigan** (1,544 feet), which affords an extensive view. The Spey is crossed by a massive and picturesque iron bridge. It was designed by Telford, and at each end are round embattled towers. The farther side of the bridge abuts upon the lofty precipitous rock called **Craigellachie**, which forms the boundary in this direction of Strathspey, as the more famous Craigellachie Rock, near Aviemore, marks the southern end of the Glen. Along the face of the rock the road is cut. In both directions the valley is extremely lovely, and many delightful walks and excursions may be made along it and in the surrounding district.

At Craigellachie passengers for Speyside leave the direct line which runs north-westward to Elgin, Forres, Nairn and Inverness.

Leaving Craigellachie Junction, the Strathspey line runs between the high-road and the right (or south) bank of the Spey, and in a little over two miles reaches—

Aberlour.

Banks.—*North of Scotland and Town and County, Union Bank of Scotland.*

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Hotels.—*Aberlour, Glenmoray (temp.).*

Places of Worship.—*Established Church, United Free, Episcopal, Roman Catholic.*

Population.—1,272.

Post Office.—Week-days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays (telegrams only), 9 to 10 a.m.

Recreation.—Fishing, bowling, tennis.

Aberlour is a long, straggling village on the south bank of the Spey. It has wide, airy streets and a spacious square. It dates only from 1812, when a number of feus of 4 acres were granted. The houses now, however, are nearly all modern structures. Among prominent buildings are an Episcopal Orphanage, the Fleming Hall and the Fleming Hospital.

From the village there is a magnificent view of Ben Rinn, the summit of which is nearly 7 miles from the station.

About a mile up the *Burn of Aberlour* is the **Linn of Ruthrie**, a cataract 25 feet high. It is a pretty spot much in favour with picnic parties.

In the neighbourhood of the village also is **Aberlour House**, a modern building in the Grecian-Doric style; "all that landscape gardening can do to give beauty and variety has been brought to bear on the grounds and policies."

In a wall of the old house of Aberlour there was found a letter dated from Dalnacardoch and running as follows: "My dear Gordon, I am to be at . . . and trust to see you there, with as many men as you can raise to rally round the Royal Standard. I am, yours faithfully, Chas. E. Stuart."

It is a short run from Aberlour to **Carron**, where the line crosses the Spey and the most magnificent reach of the river begins. From the carriage windows on the left the river may be seen flowing in broad sweeps and through birch-clad gorges. On the north side of the Spey the line comes first to Knockando and then to **Blacksboat** station, which owes its curious name to the spot having been the site of a ferry. Near Inveravon Church, on the opposite bank, was a ford which in ancient times was used by many a pilgrim on the way to *St. Peter's Well*, famed for its healing power.

Still amid beautiful scenery, the line goes on to—

Ballindalloch,

where passengers alight for the village of **Tomintoul** (*see* p. 95), included in the Three Rivers Tour. During the season the Railway Company maintain a daily service of motor-cars between Ballindalloch and Tomintoul.

Near Ballindalloch the Spey is joined by the *Avon* (or *A'an*), a river so pellucid as to give rise to the couplet:

"The water o' A'an it rins sae clear,
'T would beguile a man o' a hunder year."

On the right bank of the Avon is **Ballindalloch Castle**, the entrance to the grounds being about two miles from the station. This entrance is a very attractive object. The gate fills the space between a steep rock and the end of the parapet wall of a bridge over the river. Over the keystone of the arch above it are the family arms and the motto, "Touch not the cat bot a glove," i.e., without a glove.

The avenue leading to the castle is about a mile long. On one side is a rugged and precipitous bank and on the other the river Avon.

The castle is considered one of the finest specimens of Baronial architecture in the north of Scotland. The original building was a square tower, flanked by three circular towers, but large additions have been made from time to time. The central of the three towers is the largest, and contains the ancient doorway and a spiral staircase. It is surmounted by a watch tower called the cap-house, said to have been added in 1602. Just above the entrance is an aperture through which boiling tar or molten lead might be poured upon an attacking party. Over the doorway also are the arms of the Macpherson-Grants—the family in occupation—and on the lintel is the inscription: “Ye Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in,” with “Erected 1546” on one side, and “Restored 1850” on the other.

Four miles farther up the Avon is the mouth of the *Livet*, and the entrance to **Glenlivet**, previously noticed.

At Ballindalloch the line again crosses the Spey, returning to its south bank, and the scenery changes, becoming increasingly wilder and more Highland. About 2 miles from **Advie**, and on the opposite side of the river, is **Tulchan Lodge**, frequently visited by King Edward and King George as the guests of the late Sir Edward Sassoon.

Beyond Advie the river valley becomes much wider, and birch and fir woods stretch away from the cultivated low-lying land by the riverside to the more distant hills. Then on the left, shortly before reaching Cromdale station, lie the **Haughs of Cromdale**, on which, after the battle of Killiecrankie, the Jacobites were surprised and routed. The affair was made the subject of a ballad commencing—

“As I cam’ in by Auchindoun,
A little wee bit frae the toun,
When to the Heilan’s I was boun,
To view the Haughs o’ Cromdale,
I met a man in tartan trews;
I speered at him what ‘was the news.
Quo’ he, ‘The Heilan’ army rues
That e’er they cam’ to Cromdale.’”

Soon after passing Cromdale there comes into view in the woods on the right **Castle Grant**, the ancient seat of the chiefs of Grant. Not far beyond it is—

Grantown.

Access.—By the *Great North of Scotland Railway* or by the *Highland Railway*. The G.N.S. station is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the town; the Highland station is about half as far away. Hotel 'buses meet the trains. There are through carriages on some of the trains from the South.

Angling.—Permits for salmon and trout fishing in the Spey are issued by the *Grantown and District Angling Association*.

Banks.—*National, Royal, Bank of Scotland*.

Baths.—Victoria Institute, High Street.

Bowls.—A green adjoins the golf courses.

Distances.—By rail: Aberdeen, 92 miles; Edinburgh, 144; Glasgow, 159; Inverness, 48; London, 534; Perth, 96. By road: Aberlour, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Aviemore, 15; Ballindalloch, 13; Boat of Garten, 8; Carr Bridge, 10; Forres, 22; Inverness, 33; Nairn, 23; Nethybridge, 6; Tomintoul, 14.

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Golf.—An 18-hole course. The first tee is within five minutes' walk of the centre of the town. There is an excellent club-house, where light refreshments can be obtained. Visitors' fees: Day, 1s.; week, 6s.; fortnight, 10s.; month, 15s.; season, £1 1s. od. There is also a ladies' course, but ladies may play at all hours on the gentlemen's course; charges as for gentlemen. Boys may play only on the ladies' course.

Hotels.—See Introduction.

Places of Worship.—*Established Church, United Free, Free, Baptist, Episcopal.*

Post Office.—In High Street, nearly opposite the Palace Hotel. Week-days, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m. There is also an office at the G.N.S. Station.

Tennis.—There are capital courts adjoining the golf courses.

Grantown (occasionally designated Grantown-on-Spey, to distinguish it from Granton, near Edinburgh) is in full view of the station on the Highland line, but cannot be seen from the Great North of Scotland line by reason of the wooded rising ground that intervenes.

From the G.N.S. station, which is by the bridge over the Spey, it is a pleasant walk to the town. The telegraph wires are followed along the main road by the river-side for some distance, and a road through a wood is then taken, this latter road entering the town about the centre of High Street.

The town stands in Morayshire, upon a plateau having an elevation of 712 feet above sea-level. On the south side the site slopes gently to the Spey, while on the opposite side there is a valley separating it from the mountains that shelter it from northern storms.

Looking south, the grandest feature of the landscape is the Cairngorm range, about 12 or 14 miles distant in a direct line, while to the right and left the valley of the Spey is seen for many miles, with all its varied sylvan and romantic scenery.

The town takes its name from its founder, Sir James Grant, and is a comparatively modern place, the first houses having been erected in 1766. It runs parallel with the Spey, and

has been built on regular lines. In the centre is a spacious Square, with rows of trees on each side, and containing the principal public buildings. From each end of the Square broad streets extend. The buildings are mainly of granite, and the whole place is clean and well-kept and wears an air of prosperity. Electric light is used in the streets and in many of the houses and shops.

Grantown is an excellent centre for walks, drives and railway excursions. It has a bracing climate, the salubrity of which is increased by the presence of extensive pine-woods. It stands on gravelly soil, and has an abundant supply of good water. The average rainfall for twenty years is given as 32 inches. With its many advantages as a place of residence, there is no room for wonder that as a Highland health and pleasure resort it rivals Ballater and Braemar.

The vogue of the place dates from the incognito visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1860. An amusing account of some of the incidents of the visit was given in Her Majesty's *Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands*. Since that event Grantown has become so favourite a place of resort that during the height of the summer every house in the town and every farmhouse in the vicinity is occupied by visitors, the more prudent of whom engage their quarters early in the year.

At the head of an avenue proceeding from the Square is the parish church, known as the **Seafield Memorial Church**. It was erected by Lady Seafield in memory of her husband and son, and was opened in 1886. One of the most interesting features of the interior is the pulpit, which is mainly constructed of ancient wood-carvings. Another is a piece of carved woodwork in front of the Seafield gallery.

It was discovered during the demolition of an old house at Duthil, in 1874, and is thought to have formed part of a pew in the old church of Duthil. Upon it are three rows of panels. The uppermost are eight in number, each containing the arms of a Highland family. Under them is inscribed:

"Mark the upright man, and behold the just,
For the end of that man is peace."

The middle row also consists of eight panels. They display floral and figure designs and are followed by the words:

"The righteous cry, and the Lord heareth them,
And delivereth them out of all their troubles."

In the lowest row there are only seven panels, and the designs in them are less elaborate than those above.

Beyond the northern end of the town, and near the entrance to the Castle grounds, stands the **Ian Charles Cottage Hospital**, named after the eighth earl, who, in conjunction with his mother, erected and endowed it.

EXCURSIONS FROM GRANTOWN.

Castle Grant. The castle is approached by the north road from the Square, from which it is 2 miles distant. It is the ancient seat of the chiefs of the Clan Grant, the Earls of Seafield, but the seventh Earl and his son, who succeeded him, broke the entail, and the eighth earl, who died in 1884, left the estates to his mother. Since then there have been landless chiefs of Grant and Earls of Seafield, but the Dowager Countess justified her possession by planting extensive woods and in other ways improving the territory. She died in 1911.

During the summer of 1920 a great fire destroyed hundreds of acres of woodland on the estate.

The entrance to the grounds is by an imposing gateway and lodge, from which proceeds a beautiful avenue. On the right is a much admired view of the Cromdale Hills. On the west side of the Castle is a very fine lime-tree avenue.

Although the Castle stands on a high terrace it is so thickly surrounded by forests of pine, oak, elm, and chestnut, that only the upper part of the tower is visible to the railway passenger who is carried past it, and for the same reason it does not come into sight of the approaching visitor until it is nearly reached.

Queen Victoria called the Castle, in her *Journal*, "a very plain-looking house, like a factory," and that description exactly fits it. The principal entrance is on the north side. The south front, four storeys high, is the most modern part. The oldest portion is a picturesque tower bearing the name of Comyn, and dating from the fifteenth century. The name is accounted for by the fact that the Castle was in the possession of the Comyns before the Grants became Lords of Strathspey.

In the entrance hall is a collection of mediæval weapons. There are broadswords and targets, a musket and bayonet bearing the date 1434, and, in the roof, a rosette of real Scottish spears, the weapons with which—

"The stubborn spearmen still made good
Their dark impenetrable wood,
Each stepping where his comrade stood
The moment that he fell."

On the walls of the dining-hall, as well as of other rooms, are pictures by Vandyke, Guido, Rubens, Poussin, and other famous artists.

A flight of 144 stone steps leads to the roof of the Castle, from which is gained a magnificent view of the valley of the Spey, the forest of Abernethy, and the Cairngorm Mountains.

Visitors who do not desire to return at once to Grantown may leave the park at a lodge situated at the spot where the railway crosses the road, or at a point half a mile farther north, and a mile and a half short of the spot at which the main road is left by visitors to Lord Huntly's Cave.

Lord Huntly's Cave ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles). Follow the Forres road past the Castle Grant gateway until just beyond the third milestone. There take a footpath on the right, guarded by a stile. This path leads to the glen, at the bottom of which, on the left-hand side, is a cave. It derives its name from a tradition that it was the hiding-place of the second Marquis of Huntly, who espoused the cause of Charles I, but fled at the approach of his brother-in-law, the Earl of Argyll, commander-in-chief of the Scottish forces.

The return to Grantown may be made by following the path down the glen for about a mile and then taking a by-road on the right that joins the main road some two miles north of the town.

View Point. An excursion occupying an hour or an hour and a half and involving only a moderate hill climb. The route leaves the town at the east end and after half a mile turns to the left under Scorancheek Railway Bridge. The return can be made by Dhulach Bridge. The View Point has been enhanced by the erection of a useful Mountain Indicator.

The Ladies' Walk. This is about half a mile from the town. It lies through a wood on an eminence overlooking the Spey, and commands some of the most charming views in the vicinity of Grantown. From the town it is approached by way of Spey Avenue, opposite the Royal Bank. When the river is reached the route lies through a wicket gate on the right. The walk may be included in the route of those passing to or from the Great North of Scotland station.

Inverallan Churchyard, on the left bank of the Spey, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles above the town. It formerly contained the Parish Church. The direct road to it is through the wood below the Highland Railway station and then by the second turning on the left. About the centre of the area is an ancient memorial called *St. Figat's Stone* and also the Priest's Stone. On each side is a rudely sculptured Latin Cross.

Dreggie Hill (1,250 feet). The route passes Inverallan Manse, goes under the railway and then to the left for a short distance; then turns to the right for Dreggie farmhouse, behind which the hill rises. A well-defined path runs past Gorton farmhouse to the summit, from which all the chief heights of the Cairngorm range may be distinguished.

Glen Beg and Ben More. Follow the Dulnain road (it lies to the left of the Highland station) for about a mile. There turn to the right at the *Allan Burn*, pass under the railway, and thence up the Glen. The road ends at the buildings of Glen Beg farm, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railway. Thence a path on the left leads to the summit of **Ben More** (1,545 feet), commanding one of the finest views in the district. On one hand is the valley of the Spey, from Ben Rinnes northward to the Cairngorm range southward; on the other hand is the valley of the Dulnain.

Cromdale (3 miles). The objects of interest are beech trees in the churchyard, planted in 1726; the Haughs of Cromdale, already mentioned; and the ruins of **Lethendrie Castle**.

Dulnain Bridge (3 miles); **Muckerach Castle** (4); **Duthil** (7); and **Carr Bridge** (10).

The route runs from the southern end of the town, and for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles lies between the Highland Railway and the Spey. Then the road passes under the line, and after skirting Gaich Wood comes to **Dulnain Bridge**, a charming spot, where the brawling stream, which next to the Avon is the largest tributary of the Spey, rushes along its deep rocky bed.

The road continues on the north side of the river, and half a mile from the bridge passes **Muckerach House**, and a little farther, on the same side of the road, are the ruins of **Muckerach Castle**, of which the roofless tower is the principal remnant. The stronghold was the original seat of the Grants of Rothiemurchus. It was built by Patrick Grant in 1598. The lintel stone of its doorway has been built into one of the walls of the Doune mansion, the residence of the lairds of Rothiemurchus, 2 miles up the Spey from Aviemore. It bears the date of the erection of the castle, the owner's arms (three crowns and three wolves' heads), and the words "In God is al my traist." Only a portion of the original structure remains.

The road westward can be followed to the old church and churchyard of **Duthil**. In ancient times the district was known as Glencarnie, or Glencharnoch ("Glen of Heroes"), from the number of illustrious dead who were laid to rest under cairns, many of which remain.

The churchyard has been the burial-place of the Grants for three hundred years, and contains two mausoleums erected by them during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The history of the church goes back to the thirteenth century.

The road crosses the *Duthil Burn* before reaching **Carr Bridge**, a thriving village health resort, situated 850 feet above sea-level. It is surrounded by pine-clad hills and is

built on a subsoil of gravel, so that the climate is particularly salubrious. Some fifty yards above the bridge which carries the roadway over the Dulnain are the carefully-preserved remains of a very singular arch, spanning the stream. The origin of the old arch was shrouded in mystery until the discovery of a document in which the people of the district thank the Earl of Seafield of two hundred years ago for erecting the bridge, and so enabling them to carry their dead to Duthil churchyard with more comfort across the often-swollen Dulnain water. The two arches are seen to best advantage when viewed from below.

A mile away is Carr Bridge station, on the Highland Railway. From it the return to Grantown may be made *via* Aviemore and Boat of Garten. Those who do not avail themselves of the railway may return by following the old North Road southward for three miles, and then turning sharply to the left into the Aviemore road to Grantown. The road passes near Boat of Garten and Broomhill stations.

The **Bridge of Brown** (10 miles); and **Tomintoul** (14).

The road from Grantown to Tomintoul runs in a southeasterly direction. It is rough, but the scenery is very interesting. The **Bridge of Brown** is on the route, in a most romantic spot. At the point where the stream is spanned, the water flows through a rock channel some 2 feet wide at the surface of the stream, and 8 or 10 feet wide at the upper surface of the rocks some 40 feet above the water. This part of the stream is known as the **Linn of Brown**. Tomintoul may be reached otherwise by train to Ballindalloch and then by motor-car (see p. 105).

Loch-an-Dorb, to the north-west of Grantown, may be reached by tramping across the moor, by a carriage-road (10 miles), or by rail to Dava station on the Highland Railway and thence by a walk of three miles. The Loch is a fine sheet of water. On an island is a castle that has been the scene of many stirring events. In 1303 it was captured by Edward I of England. Forty years later it became the prison of William Bullock, a favourite of David Bruce, who, being suspected of tampering with the English, was starved to death in its dungeon. On the eastern side is **Craig Tiribeg** (*Cheere-peck*), 1,586 feet, one of the heights on which bonfires are lighted to celebrate great events in the Grant family.

For travelling up Strathspey by rail from Grantown to Boat of Garten there is a choice of routes. The Great North of Scotland line runs by Nethybridge south of the Spey, while the Highland line goes to Broomhill on the north side of the river.

Nethybridge.

Angling.—Trout fishing free to guests at the *Nethy Bridge Hotel*.

Golf.—A good sporting 9-hole course a short distance from Nethybridge station.

Visitors' fees: day, 1s. 6d.; week, 5s.; month, 10s. 6d.; season, 15s.

Family tickets at reduced rates.

Hotel.—See Introduction.

Places of Worship.—*Established Church*, 12 and 6.30, *United Free, Episcopal Church* services in the Drill Hall.

Post Office.—Near the bridge. Week-days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Tennis.—Hour, 9d.; week, 2s. 6d.; fortnight, 5s.; month, 10s.; season, 15s. 6d. Family tickets at reduced rates.

The village of Nethybridge is on the edge of **Abernethy Forest**, 700 feet above sea-level. Its residents rejoice in the fact that the place has no street. The houses are very scattered and stand among the trees that form the fringe of thousands of acres of pine woods, which load the pure invigorating air with their delicious odour.

Nearly opposite the Post Office is a rough road that leads to a village called the **Causar**. It is a short mile from the bridge, and consists of wooden houses mainly inhabited by workmen employed at the saw-mills. From its vicinity there are pleasant views.

The *Nethy* is not a large stream, but an extensive beach of white, water-washed stones on either side shows that it is wild and powerful when in flood. These stones have been torn from its banks in its progress from the Cairngorm Mountains, and have accumulated here on the level haugh until they seem to be higher than the ground on either side. The name of the stream signifies "the impetuous washing river." And it certainly is impetuous, for in its course, which is not more than 12 or 14 miles, it falls more than 2,000 feet. Half a mile from its source it enters Loch Avon. Leaving the loch at a right angle it falls into one of the wildest and most romantic mountain passes in Scotland, the **Garvault**, which separates Cairngorm from the Ben Baynacs.

"To one who delights in Alpine scenery of the most rugged form, the sight of the Garvault would be an ample reward for a day's journey. Cairngorm and Ben Baynac seem to have been sawn asunder by the Nethy, leaving sheer precipices on both sides of about a thousand feet in height. Linns of Dee or Ben Nevis burns cannot be compared for a moment with the chasm at the bottom of which the Nethy roars through huge fragments of granite that have fallen from the beetling precipices that rise on both sides of the stream.

Numberless streamlets rush down the face of the precipices in perpetual foam, like threads of crystal on the moss-covered rocks that overhang the gulf below."

A mile from the bridge, near the Parish Church, is a ruin called **Castle Roy**, or the Red Castle, standing on a knoll close to the road between Nethybridge and Grantown. It was a stronghold of the Comyns, when they were Lords of Badenoch, but the reason of its name is unknown. The massive walls show no traces of having been pierced for windows. At the corners of the castle there appear to have been round towers, which perhaps served for temporary habitations, "but," says a writer, "the area within the walls is evidently too great to make it probable that ever there was a roof above it. Most likely it was a strong place in which retainers could take refuge with their cattle when powerful reivers were expected."

Nethybridge is favourably situated for excursions to the Cairngorm range, particularly to **Cairngorm** itself, the summit (4,084 feet) of which can be seen from the bridge. Both Cairngorm and **Ben Muich Dhui** (or Macdhuì) (4,296 feet) can be ascended in the course of a single day's outing from Nethybridge by driving to the foot of Cairngorm.

Broomhill,

the Highland Railway station for Nethybridge, which is about a mile from it, stands near the confluence of the Nethy with the Spey. From the high-road above the station the view towards the Cairngorm range is magnificent.

Opposite the mouth of the Nethy is **Tullochgorum Farm**, which gave its name to the celebrated air to which the Rev. John Skinner of Longside, Aberdeenshire, wrote the song:

"Come, gie's a sang, Montgomery cry'd."

It will be remembered that Burns called this "the best Scotch song Scotland ever saw."

Boat of Gártan.

Golf.—Near the station is a 9-hole golf course, with many natural hazards. Visitors' fees: day, 1s.; week, 5s.; fortnight, 7s. 6d.; month, 10s.; season, 20s.

Hotel.—See introduction.

Places of Worship.—*St. Columba's Church* and *United Free Church*.

Boat of Gártan is a junction of the Highland Railway with the Strathspey section of the Great North of Scotland Rail-

way, which here has its western terminus. It owes its name to having been the site of a ferry which has been superseded by a substantial bridge. On the breezy, bracing, sunny moor through which the Spey here flows, a pleasant village has sprung up. On a long straight road running westward from the station are shops and private houses, the Post Office, the Public Hall and St. Columba's Church. Along a road running north and south from the hotel, which stands near the station and has been enlarged recently, many villas of a good class have been erected.

From Boat of Garten the mountaineer can take many delightful excursions, while visitors who cannot climb great heights have within easy reach points which command magnificent views of the wide valley of the Spey and of the mountain ranges by which it is encircled.

That part of Strathspey which lies above Boat of Garten is traversed by the Highland Railway. It has an important station at—

Aviemore.

Angling.—Trout fishing.

Distances.—By rail: Boat of Garten, 5 miles; Carr Bridge, 6½; Grantown, 12½; Inverness, 34½; Kingussie, 11½. By road; Boat of Garten, 7 miles; Carr Bridge, 7½; Grantown, 15; Inverness, 32; Kingussie, 12.

Golf.—A 9-hole course, with modern club-house. It is beautifully situated near Inverdrurie, about ¾ mile from Aviemore station. Visitors' fees: day, 1s.; week, 3s. 6d.; fortnight, 6s.; month, 8s. 6d.; season, 12s. Family tickets, first two at full rate, the rest at half price.

Hotels.—See Introduction.

Places of Worship.—

Aviemore Parish Church—11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Rothiemurchus Parish Church—12 noon.

United Free Church—Rothiemurchus, 11 a.m.; Aviemore Hall, 6 p.m.

Episcopal Church—Rothiemurchus, 8.15 and 11.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m.

Alvie Parish Church—11.30 a.m.

Post Office.—Near the Station. Week-days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Aviemore is a charming summer resort. Pure invigorating air, fine scenery and delightful walks and drives are among its attractions, and as it is the junction of the old and new routes to the North there is an exceptionally convenient service of trains in all directions.

It nestles at the base of the famous **Craigellachie Rock**, from which the clan Grant derives its war-cry, "Stand fast, Craigellachie." Ruskin's vivid description of the rock will be recalled, and his reference to the Highland soldier in battle.

“ There is nothing remarkable in either its height or form ; it is darkened with a few scattered pines and birch trees and touched along the summit with a flush of heather ; but it constitutes a kind of headland or leading promontory in the group of hills to which it belongs—a sort of initial letter of the mountains ; and thus stands in the minds of the inhabitants of the district—the Clan Grant—for a type of themselves. Their sense of this is beautifully indicated in the war-cry of the clan, ‘ Stand fast, Craigellachie.’ You may think long over these few words without exhausting the deep wells of feeling and thought contained in them—the love of the native land and the assurance of faithfulness to it . . . often . . . the remembrance of its gray rocks and purple heaths must have risen before the sight of the Highland soldier—how often the hailing of the shot and the shriek of battle would pass away from his hearing and leave only the whisper of the pine branches—‘ Stand fast, Craigellachie ! ’ ”

The Rock is the best view-point at Aviemore. In the panorama from it are three of the five highest mountains in the United Kingdom, and they stand within ten miles of the spectator. Extending from Aviemore is the great plain containing the vast forests of **Glenmore** and **Rothiemurchus**, always open to the public by reason of the numerous rights of way through them.

Just below the bridge which spans the Spey at Aviemore, the river receives the *Druie*. At the eastern end of the bridge is the hamlet of **Inverdruie**, which contains the United Free Church and a Library which the late Dr. James Martineau renewed. Between Aviemore station and Inverdruie are saw-mills and the Episcopal Church.

Rather more than a mile southward of Inverdruie is the **Doune**, the residence of the laird of Rothiemurchus, occupying one of the finest positions in Strathspey. A short distance south of it is **Rothiemurchus Church**. Visitors desirous of knowing something of the history of the house will find pleasure in perusing the *Memoirs of a Highland Lady*. The authoress was the sister of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., who practically rebuilt the Doune.

EXCURSIONS FROM AVIEMORE.

To **Loch-an-Eilean** and **Loch Gamhna** *viâ* Inverdruie and the Croft, returning *viâ* Polchar and Inverdruie.

Loch-an-Eilean, “ the Lake of the Island,” is about three miles south of Aviemore station. On a small island are the

ruins of a stronghold of the Wolf of Badenoch (Earl of Buchan), the scourge of the northern counties. Between the loch and Inverdrue Church rises a birch-clad hill called **Ord-Bain**, or the white hill, because it is formed of limestone.

Loch Gamhna is a small loch at the upper end of Loch-an-Eilean. It is adorned with water-lilies, which visitors must leave untouched. **Polchar** was for many years the summer and autumn residence of Dr. Martineau.

To **Lynwilg**, **Kinrara House**, and **Tor Alvie**.

Lynwilg is a hamlet containing an hotel that may serve as the headquarters of pedestrians who wish to explore the Grampians. **Tor Alvie**, or the Hill of Kinrara, is the site of a lofty pillar in memory of the last of the old Dukes of Gordon. From the monument may be obtained a magnificent view of typical Highland scenery. **Kinrara House**, at the foot of the Tor, was the favourite residence of the celebrated Lady Jane Maxwell, Duchess of Gordon, the mother of the last Duke. Her grave is marked by a granite monument on the site of St. Eada's Chapel.

A Circular Drive by Kineraig.

The outward route passes through Lynwilg and by Loch Alvie. **Kineraig** has a station, originally called Boat of Insh, on the Highland Railway. The ferry which gave the place its curious name has been superseded by a bridge. Half a mile from the station is **Insh Church**, which is believed to date from Culdee times. It still has a bronze bell of that period. **Loch Insh** is "the home and hold of the big pike—of the small ones, too!—of the Spey." The north-eastern corner of the Loch is about midway between Kineraig and Feshie Bridge, in the romantic **Glen Feshie**.

Round by Boat of Garten, an excursion which takes the visitor past Carr Bridge. The return journey is made past Kincardine Church, a very old building with a leper window, and near the door a rude stone font. Two miles from Aviemore station the route passes over **Coylum Bridge**, the centre of very picturesque scenery.

Ascent of Cairngorm (4,084 feet) (14 miles to the summit). Carriages can proceed as far as Glenmore Lodge, and from that the summit is only 5 miles.

Through the Larig Ghru Pass to Braemar (30 miles). The route lies along the course of the Drue to the hamlet of **Coylum Bridge**, 2 miles, where is the last permanently-occupied habitation that will be seen until the keeper's cottage is reached in **Glen Derry**, 10 miles short of Braemar. A short distance beyond the summit of the Pass, which has an elevation of 2,750 feet, are ice-cold pools, called the **Pools of Dee**, situated 12 miles from Aviemore. Thence the path is followed across and down the left bank of the Dee,

nearly to the opening of **Glen Geusachan**. There it leaves the river and enters **Glen Lui**, in which is Derry Lodge, at the junction of the *Derry Burn* and the *Lui Water*. Some 4 miles from the lodge the road, after bearing away from the Lui, again runs along the bank of the Dee.

The central portion of the route is extremely rough. The walk can be shortened by driving for a few miles, and by wiring to Braemar for a carriage to be in waiting at Derry Lodge. Finger-posts have been erected by the Rights of Way Society.

HUNTLY.

Angling.—Permits to fish portions of the *Bogie, Deveron, Isla* and other streams are granted by the Town Council for a nominal fee (*see pp. 122-3*).

Banks.—*North of Scotland and Town and County, Union, Royal, Commercial.*

Bowls.—A green in the midst of the New Feus. Visitors' fees: week, 1s. 6d.; month, 5s.

Conveyances.—Motor omnibuses run to Aberchirder, carrying passengers also to and from Auchintoul, Bridge of Marnoch, Bogniebrae, Cobairdy, Lessendrum, and other intermediate places, in connection with the principal trains between Huntly and Aberdeen, Keith, Banff, Elgin, and other stations.

Distances.—London, 521 miles; Aberdeen, 41. By road: Aberdeen, 39 miles; Aboyne, 37; Banff, 21; Craigellachie, 19; Cullen, 19½; Elgin, 27; Portsoy, 17½.

Early Closing.—Thursdays.

Golf.—A 9-hole course, about a mile from the station.

Hotels.—*See Introduction.*

Library and Reading-Room.—Annual subscription to the Library, 2s. to 10s. 6d. Annual subscription to the Reading-Room, 2s.; non-subscribers, one halfpenny per visit.

Places of Worship.—*Established Church, United Free, Congregational, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic*—11 and 6.

Post Office.—The Square.

Tennis.—Courts near the bowling green. Visitors' fees: week, 1s. 6d.; month, 5s.

HUNTLY, the largest inland town in Aberdeenshire, has deservedly found favour as a holiday resort, and also as a place of residence. It stands in the centre of an extensive agricultural district, in the very heart of the Gordon country, and may be called the capital of the old territorial division of Strathbogie. It is very prettily situated on rising ground at the confluence of the *Deveron* and the *Bogie*, in the midst of charming scenery. On the north it is bounded by the **Binn Hill**. On and around the hill was one of the largest pine forests in Scotland, but it was almost wholly cut down during the war. The climate of Huntly is healthy and bracing, and there is a good supply of pure water from Clashmach Hill. From the railway Huntly is seen to greatest advantage by those who approach from the south.

Many of the houses stand in large gardens, and these help to give the town the open aspect which is one of its most striking characteristics.

The principal streets are wide, and there is a spacious market Square, containing the hotels, the post office, the **Brander Reading-Room and Library** (the gift of a former townsman), a fine fountain, and a *Statue of the fifth Duke of Gordon*, the last of the old line.

On the south side of the town is a large residential building known as **Scott's Institution**, after the name of the founder, who provided it for feuars who may be in want after reaching the age of fifty. It was enlarged at a cost of some £5,000, a portion of a legacy of £60,000 to £70,000 bequeathed to the institution by Mr. Morison of pill fame.

There are a number of pleasant walks, particularly on the **Battlehill**, a wooded eminence near the railway station, and at the **Meadow Braes**, which lead to the ruins of—

Huntly Castle,

once the residence of the Gordons, in whose family it still remains. *The grounds are open to the public daily except on Sundays.*

The first lords of Strathbogie sided with the English in the wars of Scottish independence. For their unpatriotic conduct their lands were confiscated by Robert the Bruce, who bestowed them on Sir Adam Gordon, a valiant and faithful follower, whose descendants became Lords of Huntly, Marquises of Huntly, and Dukes of Gordon, and were, for many generations, all-powerful through the upper districts of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire. For centuries the head of the Gordons has been known as "the Cock of the North." The nickname is said to have arisen from a remark made to Queen Mary by a French nobleman, who, referring to the powerful Gordon of that day, expressed the opinion that "this Cock of the North should have his wings clipped." As may be remembered, a march bearing the name is the regimental quickstep of the Gordon Highlanders.

The entrance to the grounds containing the Old Castle is visible from the Square, and is but the length of a street from it. The gateway is in a central tower having on either side schools "erected in memory of George, fifth Duke of Gordon, by his widow. Founded 1839, opened 1841." Within the arch are marble busts of the Duke and Duchess, and over the point of egress is the inscription:

"These Memorials of George, Fifth Duke of Gordon, and his Widow, Elizabeth, Duchess of Gordon, are placed here in testimony

of the respect and affection of an attached tenantry and a faithful people."

At the lodge on the right-hand side of the arch is kept the key of the Castle. It can be obtained at any time on application to the lodge-keeper.

A walk of about 400 yards along an avenue skirted with ornamental trees and shrubs brings one to the magnificent ruins of the **Old Castle**, standing on rising ground, with the Deveron in its rear, and what must have been a moat in front, and with its thick walls and defensive towers in sufficient preservation to indicate its original strength.

On the site formerly stood Strathbogie Castle, which was almost entirely destroyed after the battle of Glenlivet in 1594. Its successor was erected in 1602 by the first Marquis of Huntly. Two round towers flank the building on the east and west, and between them are the remains of the principal apartments. Here, over the upper row of windows, are letters forming this inscription in two rows :

GEORGE . GORDOVN . FIRST . MARQVIS . OF . HV
HENRIETTA . STEVART . MARQVISSE . OF . HV

As the wall is broken beyond the Hv, we may reasonably surmise that the inscription is incomplete, and that the letters "ntlie" followed.

Over what appears to have been the principal entry is much mutilated heraldic sculpture. The dungeon under the east tower can be explored by the aid of artificial light. In the west tower a spiral staircase can be ascended with safety, and from the top there is a fine view over hill and dale. In one of the apartments to which the staircase gives access is a very elaborate fireplace bearing the date 1606.

It may be remembered that George MacDonald introduces the old castle into his story *Alec Forbes of Howglen*.

A short distance beyond the Castle is a bridge leading into the grounds of **Huntly Lodge**, and through these visitors are allowed to walk when the residence is not occupied.

To many Huntly will be interesting as the **Birthplace of George MacDonald**, who sketched it in *Alec Forbes*, while the "Glamour" and the "Wan Water" of which he wrote are but the Bogie and the Deveron under other names.

The house in which he was born is no longer in the same condition. It was an old-fashioned cottage, but now appears as a modern shop. It stands at the lower corner of the

junction of Church Street with Duke Street, the latter being the lower portion of a long street leading from the station to the square. A little later in life the novelist's home was the **Farm**, as it is called in Huntly, just outside the town. It is a plain house surrounded by trees, and has been somewhat altered since his time, but it is inhabited by relatives who, as far as they can, preserve whatever is connected with their illustrious kinsman. The room in which his parents slept still contains the old-fashioned bed in the wall, and in a tiny room adjoining this is a little square table that belonged to them, and is said to be 150 years old. The room in which MacDonald slept is at the top of the house. It is lighted by a sky-light. The Farm is the "Howglen" of *Alec Forbes*.

Within a stone's throw is the cottage in which Annie lived, and hard by is the mill described in the story. Also at the corner of MacDonald Street, against the pretty little Episcopal Church, is the factory in which Robert Falconer surreptitiously practised on the fiddle.

To reach the Farm, follow Gladstone Road, a long thoroughfare on the left as the town is entered from the station. At the end turn to the left and cross a bridge, by the side of which is Annie's Cottage. Presently the railway is crossed, and the house is just opposite the signal-box named Huntly South Cabin.

Many are drawn to Huntly by the—

Angling

which can be enjoyed in its rivers and in water at a short distance. Formerly the waters were free for salmon as well as trout, but now a small charge is made to meet the tax imposed by the Deveron Fishery Board, the cost of removing the cruives that were formerly at the mouth of the Deveron, and the wages of watchers. The trout are exceptionally large.

Says a writer in *The Angler* :

"To anyone who has fished them, the mere mention of such streams as the Deveron, Isla, Bogie, Kirkney, and Ness Bogie is enough to recall pleasant reminiscences and days of brilliant sport.

"The Deveron, to anglers of any experience, near and far, is known for the abundance and excellence of its trout, and much of it, through the courtesy and generosity of His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, is available to anglers free of charge. About 5 miles of lovely water, upward from the pretty little town of Huntly, anyone may fish, and, if a fisher of any skill, secure

capital baskets. April, May, June, and the first half of July, is the best season for the trouting, and October for the salmon fishing. In addition there is at Rothiemay (next railway station) another choice trouting bit of Deveron.

"The whole waters referred to are lovely, streamy, fly-fishing waters; and in June and the first half of July they yield capitally to the clear-water-up-stream wormer. During the whole of both months very large trout can be got at night with parr-tail and natural minnow.

"The Bogie contains very fine large trout, and so does the Isla. Running up to Gartly with the morning train, one can fish down the Bogie to Huntly nicely before night, and with the first train to Grange get to and fish the Isla down to Rothiemay, and return home by the last up train. The Kirkney is a fine sparkling stream, and in the summer months it gives splendid baskets of beautiful small trout.

"All the waters named can be reached from Huntly quite easily within half an hour."

EXCURSIONS FROM HUNTLY.

Pedestrians should follow the Deveron Road to the Meadow Stile, and thence walk through "the Plantin'" to **Little Brig and Deveron Bridge**.

Another pleasant walk is along the Deveron Road to the Cemetery; thence along Glass Road (on the left) to **Cairnford Bridge**, over the Deveron; and returning to the town by a path alongside the Binn.

Well worth a visit also is the meeting of the waters of the *Deveron* and the *Bogie*. It is quickly reached by the road which runs past Pirriesmill to Kinnoir Wood.

Kirkney Glen, 4 miles from the town, is a splendid spot for a picnic. It has typical Highland scenery and there is no other place in the district like it.

Among railway excursions that can be conveniently made from Huntly are visits to Banff, Portsoy, Cullen, Gordon Castle at Fochabers, Elgin and Craigellachie.

BANFF AND MACDUFF.

TO these twin towns on the Moray Firth coast there are two railway routes from Aberdeen, each a part of the Great North of Scotland system. One leaves the main line at Inveramsay (p. 99), the other at Grange or Cairnie Junction (p. 101).

Inveramsay to Macduff.

The Banff and Macduff line runs through a district that in many parts is most interesting and attractive. Having passed **Wartle** and **Rothienorman**, the traveller comes to **Fyvie**. Half a mile east of the railway is **Fyvie Castle**, "one of the noblest and most beautiful specimens of the rich architecture which the Scottish Barons of the days of King James VI obtained from France." Its main features are the towers (now five in number), bartisan turrets, dormer windows, and high-pitched gables. It stands in beautiful grounds. Admission is granted only to those who have obtained a permit. On one of the turrets of the Castle is the stone effigy of Andrew Lammie, the lover of *Mill o' Tifty's Annie*, the heroine of a "waeful" ballad showing how the course of true love was crossed and broken. It thus concludes—

"Ye parents grave, who children have,
In crushing them be cannie;
Lest when too late you do repent—
Remember Tifty's Annie."

The **Mill o' Tifty** is about half a mile north-east of the castle, and the churchyard holds Annie's grave.

At 14½ miles from Inveramsay is **Auchterless** station, where, on the left, now used in connection with a farmhouse, is the square keep of **Towie Barclay Castle**, founded in 1300.

About two miles beyond, on a gentle slope to the right, is **Hatton Castle**, a red sandstone building erected about 1814.

With it is incorporated part of the tower of the ancient Castle of Balquholly.

The next station is at **Turriff**, a town containing the ruins of a church that once belonged to the Knights Templars. Near Turriff the *Cumineston Burn*, or *Water of Turriff*, falls into the Deveron. Much of it is open to the public for fishing. Passing Turriff, the line runs for a short distance through the beautiful valley of the *Deveron*. On the opposite bank of a picturesque bend of the stream is **Forglen House**, built in 1440. Then, after **Plaidy**, comes **King Edward** station, the latter name a corruption of Kinnedar or Kin Edart. Near it are the ruins of **Eden Castle**, the ancient seat of the once powerful Earls of Buchan.

Spence in his *Ruined Castles in Banff* has preserved a legend of the murder, by one of the earls, of the only son of a widow. According to the story, the laird, at the earnest request of the woman, undertook the correction of her son, who had got beyond her control. By way of performing his task the laird took the youth down to the Deveron and having plunged him into the "pot," held him there till he was drowned. Meeting his mother, the laird told her what he had done. Resenting his too effective treatment she pronounced as a curse on his castle the words: "Cauld blaw the win' about the Hoose o' Eden." In consequence of this imprecation there is said to be always a wind about Eden, even on the calmest summer day.

Five miles farther is **Banff Bridge** station, from which there is a fine view of the Deveron, Duff House and the town of Banff. 'Buses run between the Bridge station and Banff, for owing to engineering difficulties this line has not been carried into that town, which is reached directly by the line described below. The branch from Inveramsay, however, goes into **Macduff**, which is its northern terminus and is only a quarter of a mile from Banff Bridge station.

The Moray Firth Coast Line

is one of three railway routes by which travellers can proceed from Aberdeen to Elgin, Forres, Nairn, Inverness, and the Northern Highlands.

The other routes are: (a) By the Great North of Scotland Railway *via* Keith, Dufftown, and Craigellachie to Elgin.

(b) To Keith by the G.N.S.R., thence to Elgin by the Highland Railway. The first route is 9 miles longer than the second, but is much more picturesque.

The Moray Firth Coast line is also part of the Great North of Scotland system. It leaves the main line at **Grange**, or

Cairnie Junction, 8 miles beyond **Huntly** (pp.119-122). With the exception of **Knock Hill** (1,409 feet), on the left, about 4 miles from Grange, there is nothing calling for notice until the train reaches **Tillynaught Junction**, about 10 miles from Grange and 59 from Aberdeen. There a short line of 6 miles runs eastward through **Ladysbridge** to **Banff Harbour** station, the terminus in—

BANFF.

Angling.—There is good sea-fishing.

Banks.—*North of Scotland and Town and County, Union, National, Commercial.*

Bathing.—On a sandy beach.

Bowls.—Town and County Club and Banff Bowling Club.

Buses meet trains at Banff Bridge and Harbour Stations. A motor 'bus runs at frequent intervals to and from Macduff. There is a conveyance thrice a day to Whitehills, a village 3 miles west of Banff.

Distances.—Aberdeen, 50 miles; Elgin, 38½.

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Golf.—*Duff House* course, 18 holes. Visitors' fees: 1s. per round; day, 1s 6d.; week, 6s.; month, 21s. *Links Course* (along the seashore), 9 holes. Visitors: day, 1s.; week, 3s.; month, 6s.

Hotels.—*See* Introduction.

Motor-Coach.—To Strichen daily.

Museum.—High Street.

Places of Worship.—*Established Church, United Free, Wesleyan, Episcopal, Roman Catholic.*

Post Office.—Carmelite Street.

Tennis.—Banff Tennis Club and Town and County Club Grounds.

Banff, a town of great antiquity, is situated on rising ground at the mouth of the River Deveron, here crossed by a magnificent seven-arched bridge. Fine woodland scenery forms the background of the town.

In the centre of Banff are the decaying walls of a castle which on three occasions was the headquarters of the English King Edward I, and was the birthplace of Archbishop Sharp, who was so hated by the Covenanters that he was murdered at Magus Moor in 1679. The house called **Banff Castle**, which stands on part of the site of the ancient building, was erected in 1750.

In **Low Street**, the principal thoroughfare, one of the most prominent objects is a **Fountain** that perpetuates the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Biggar. Mr. Biggar settled in Banff in 1821, and was the founder of the Continental herring trade, to the great advantage of the fishing community, which forms one of the most important sections of the population.

Low Street formerly contained the Black Bull Hotel, in which Dr. Johnson and Boswell spent a night during their

tour in Scotland. It may be remembered that the construction of the hotel windows provoked the doctor to write that "the necessity of ventilation has not yet been found by our northern neighbours." Part of the site of the old Black Bull Hotel is now occupied by the *Fife Arms Hotel*. On the opposite side of the street are the **County Buildings**. To make room for them there was removed a plain three-storey building in which Lord Byron lived for some time with his grandmother and grand-aunt, when he was about seven years of age.

Connected with Low Street is **High Street**, in which is a substantial building containing the **Public Library and Reading-Room** and the **Museum**. The Museum previously occupied a portion of the Grammar School, and its curator for thirty years ending December, 1882, was Banff's famous son, the late Thomas Edward, the "Scottish Naturalist" of Dr. Smiles's well-known work.

Out of Low Street also one can pass into **Carmelite Street**, a name reminiscent of a monastery for which King Robert the Bruce granted the site in 1324.

Carmelite Street is connected with **Church Street**, skirting the boundary of the old churchyard containing the vaulted aisle of the old **Parish Church**, the burial-place of members of the family of Lord Banff. Many of the gravestones belong to the seventeenth century, and bear quaint and interesting inscriptions.

Visitors with antiquarian tastes look with interest upon the **Burgh Cross**, which stands on the paved space known as the **Plainstones**, in front of the Municipal Buildings. The shaft is supposed to be that of a cross which existed previous to the Reformation. The cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the Biggar Memorial fountain, and there, if the terms of his sentence were exactly observed, the free-booter, James Macpherson, immortalized by Burns in his *Macpherson's Farewell*, was executed in 1700. This was the last occasion on which a sentence of capital punishment was carried out within the burgh.

Adjoining the town, and having the principal entrance at the end of Low Street, are the grounds of—

Duff House,

formerly the seat of the late Duke of Fife. The mansion was erected in 1740-5 by William Duff, Lord Braco, who, later,

was created Viscount Macduff and Earl of Fife. It cost £70,000. The wings needful to its completion were not added on account of a lawsuit that arose between the laird and the architect and was decided in favour of the latter. The building forms an oblong, four storeys in height. Seen from a distance it appears plain and unattractive, but a near view discloses much rich ornamentation.

The two central storeys are adorned with fluted pilasters and an entablature of the style of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. A handsome circular stone stairway, with carved balustrades, ascends to the principal entrance. At each of the four corners of the building is a projection resembling a tower with a domical roof. In 1883 King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, resided in the mansion for a few days as the guest of the late Duke of Fife.

In 1906 the late Duke gave to the twin towns of Banff and Macduff this palatial mansion and the grounds surrounding it, covering an area of about 140 acres, together with the gardens, stables, two lodges, and the rod fishings attached to the land. This magnificent gift was for the purpose of affording the two towns the means of recreation, particularly in view of a movement to render Banff more attractive as a seaside health resort.

The mansion and the grounds, with the exception of a portion known as the Canal Park, have been leased to a syndicate, by whom the house has been converted into a first-class sanatorium. A golf course has been laid out and bowling greens and tennis courts formed. The reserved portion has been opened as a recreation park for the community, and in recognition of the gift, in which Her Royal Highness shared, is now styled the **Princess Royal Park**.

The public also have the privilege of walking along the main roads of the sanatorium grounds. One of the avenues leads to the **Bridge of Alvah**, two miles, where the Deveron has scooped for itself a deep channel, the surface of the water being forty feet below the bridge. This is, perhaps, the prettiest spot in the neighbourhood of Banff.

A mile from the house, on the bank of the river, is the mausoleum of the Fife family. According to an inscribed slab built into the external wall, it "is erected on the place where stood a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin by King Robert Bruce, MCCCXXIV." A relic of the chapel has been built into the back of the mausoleum. It is an arched vault with



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HUNTLY CASTLE.

[Dundee.]

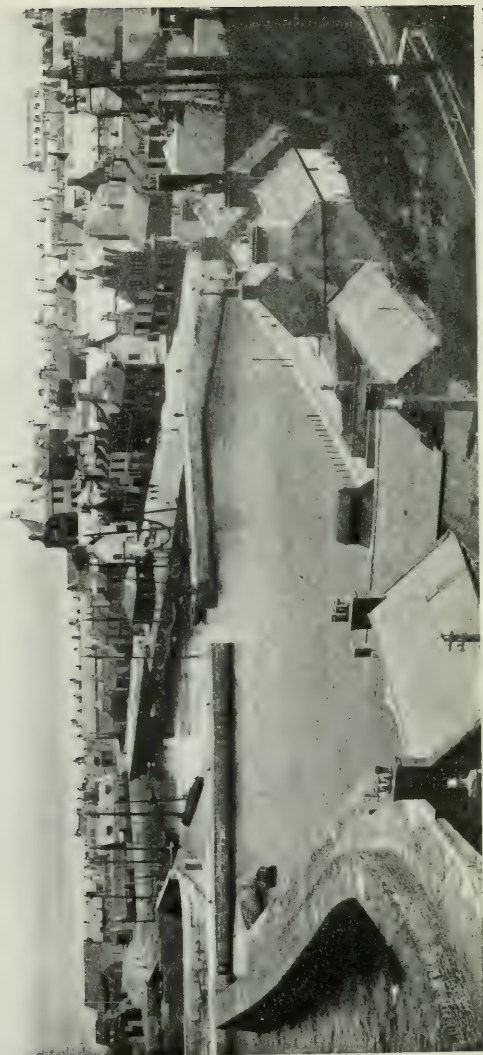


Valentine & Sons, Ltd.,

THE BRIDGE OF ALVAH, BANFF.

[Dundee.]

Aberdeen.



[Dunage.

MACDUFF.

Vatutine & Sons, Ltd.,]

the recumbent effigy of King Robert Bruce in armour. In the vicinity are a spring of cool water, protected by a stone building and called **St. Mary's Well**, and a flat-topped hill, traditionally said to be "the result of labours performed in penance by members of the old Catholic Church."

An earlier gift of the late Duke to the people of Banff was the **Fir Wood**, which has an area of $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and is a very popular resort.

Montcoffer House, a part of the Fife estates near Banff, has been acquired by Prince Arthur of Connaught. It is an old residence occupying a picturesque situation on the east bank of the Deveron, overlooking the Bridge of Alvah. The river at this point passes through a deep gorge which is spanned by a high bridge. The rocky banks overhang with magnificent trees and the scene is one of the most beautiful and romantic in the north of Scotland.

Visitors who desire to get the best view of Banff and its vicinity should climb to the top of the **Hill of Doune**, on the Macduff side of the Deveron. The hill is surmounted by a dome-covered structure erected for the purpose of ornamentation. It is known as the **Temple of Venus**, as at one time it contained a statue of the goddess.

The village of **Whitehills**, to which a conveyance runs from Banff, is about 3 miles to the west of the town. The road passes the churchyard of **Boyndie**, containing the ruins of the old church and some interesting tombstones, and closely associated with episodes in the life of Thomas Edward, the naturalist. Whitehills has a harbour constructed by the Scottish Fishery Board in 1900, the accommodation of the old harbour having proved insufficient.

MACDUFF.

Banks.—*North of Scotland and Town and County, Union.*

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Golf.—*See under Banff.*

Hotels.—*See Introduction.*

Places of Worship.—*Established Church, United Free, Congregational.*

Recreation.—*Bathing, boating, sea and river fishing, golf.*

Macduff is on the eastern side of the small bay on which Banff stands, and eastward of the **Hill of Doune**. The towns are about a mile apart. The road between runs along the base of the Hill of Doune and over the seven-arched bridge that spans the Deveron.

As a town Macduff dates only from 1783, when through
Aberdeen (i)

the influence of the second Earl of Fife with King George III the existing hamlet of Doune was made a burgh under the name of Macduff, Viscount Macduff being one of his lordship's titles. When the question of what name the new town should bear was under discussion, Lord Fife wrote to his factor: "If I changed the name of Down I would alter it altogether, as, if we were to say Down Duff, wits would explain it as knocking Down my family. You may do in it as you incline, but I think if any change is made, it should be Macduff, for when I held that title I worked more in the Harbour with my own hands than ever you did in all your life."

The institution of the new town is commemorated by a **Cross** opposite the **Parish Church**. Incorporated in this cross is a small portion of Macduff's Cross, in Fifeshire.

The growth of the town has been due to successive improvements of its harbour, which is now one of the safest and most convenient on the Moray Firth. Fishing is the chief industry.

The more modern part of the town is well planned and contains many houses built for the accommodation of visitors, as for more than a century Macduff has been a seaside resort.

About a mile to the east is **Tarlair**, which has a chalybeate spring, formerly much frequented by the country people, for whose convenience the well-house was erected by the Earl of Fife in 1780. Nowadays the rock scenery on the coast is more attractive. Conspicuous by its peculiar shape is the **Needle's Eye Rock**, which stands by itself close to the water's edge.

For several miles eastward of Tarlair the coast is rocky and precipitous. The district has been of great interest to students of geology since Hugh Miller graphically portrayed it in his *Rambles of a Geologist*.

Specially conspicuous features in the contour of the coast are three promontories—Gamrie Head (or Mhor Head), Troup Head and Pennan Head.

On **Gamrie Head** are the ruins, of **Gamrie Church**, said to have been built in 1004, in fulfilment of a vow made during a Danish raid.

The **story** runs that the invaders had been defeated at Aberlemno, and having regained their ships hoped to reach the coast of Moray, then in possession of their countrymen. Their design was frustrated by a tempest, and at length they

anchored off the coast of Buchan to await a favourable wind. They were detained so long that their provisions became exhausted. Being faced with starvation, 500 of the boldest landed to procure food or to die bravely. They did both. They found large herds of cattle grazing and drove them towards the sea, but, before they reached the coast, the Thane of Buchan with a multitude of the country people got between them and their ships. Their retreat being cut off, the marauders withdrew to Gamrie Head, from the top of which they hurled stones upon their assailants. So desperate was the defence that the Buchan men began to lose heart. Then their chief vowed to Saint John to build him a church upon the spot if he would aid in overcoming the heathen. In full confidence of success the Scots continued their attack, reached the summit of the head and put every Dane to the sword. When in fulfilment of the vow the church was built the three skulls of the leaders were placed in apertures in the walls and were visible there until a comparatively recent date. Another memorial of the fight is the name of a spot on the brow of the hill above the church: to this day the place is known as the "Bloody Pits." The present Parish Church is about two miles inland from the old church.

In a narrow bay on the eastern side of the Head is the fishing village of **Gardenstown**, named after its founder, Mr. Alexander Garden, of Troup. It presents a very picturesque appearance, as it slopes up from the shore and clings to the steep side of an overhanging hill. The descent to it from the road above is by a succession of steep zig-zags. Its Main Street is so very narrow as almost to realize the description of the auld brig of Ayr, "where two wheel-barrows tremble when they meet." From the shore it is reached by a path along which ascent is facilitated by steps, after the manner of Clovelly's quaint "Up Along."

Another rough footpath at the base of the cliffs connects **Gardenstown** with the smaller fishing village of **Crovie**.

"The view from the heights of Gamrie on a summer evening is exceedingly fine. The sea ripples beneath you. Far away it is as smooth as glass. During the herring season the fishing boats shoot out from the rocky cliffs in which the harbours are formed. Underneath are the fishing boats of **Gardenstown**, to the right those of **Crovie**. Eastward you observe the fleet of Fraserburgh vessels creeping out to sea. Westward are the fishing boats of **Macduff**, of **Banff**, **White-**

hills, Portsoy, Cullen, Sandend, Findochty and the Buckies, all making their appearance by degrees. The whole horizon becomes covered with fleets of fishing boats. Across the Moray Firth, in the far distance, the Caithness Mountains are relieved against the evening sky. The hills of Morven and the Maiden's Pap are distinctly visible. The sun as it descends throws a gleam of molten gold across the bosom of the Firth. A few minutes more and the sun goes down, leaving the toilers of the sea to pursue their labours amidst the darkness of the night."

Troup Head, a mile from Gardenstown, is the most northerly projection on the coast. Hereabouts is "a rugged mass of broken hills, forming a cluster of remarkably wild glens, rich to exuberance in plants and flowers—a very garden of delights to the botanist." In the vicinity of the Battery Green a narrow opening on the slope of the hill bears the somewhat common name of **Hell's Lum**. From it a subterranean passage, nearly 100 yards in length, extends to the sea, and along this, on the occasion of a storm, the spray is forced till it finds its escape by the lum, or chimney, in the shape of dense smoke. Not far from Hell's Lum is another subterranean passage called **The Needle's Eye**. It is some 15 to 20 yards long, exceedingly narrow, and terminates in a large cavern called the Devil's Dining-Room, supported by huge columns of rock, and facing the sea, which runs into it.

Pennan Head protects a small harbour and the quaint little fishing village of **Pennan**.

THE MORAY FIRTH COAST

BANFF TO ELGIN.

WESTWARD of Banff the Moray Firth Coast line of the Great North of Scotland Railway runs through a succession of villages and small towns that are mainly engaged in the fishing industry ; but some also rightly claim to be health resorts. The first of these is—

Portsoy.

Banks.—*North of Scotland and Town and County, Union.*

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Hotels.—*See Introduction.*

Places of Worship.—*Established Church, United Free, Episcopal, Roman Catholic.*

Recreation.—*Sea-bathing, sea-fishing, bowls and tennis.*

Portsoy takes its name from **Loch Soy**, a sheet of water beside the station. The surplus water of the lake is carried off by the *Soy Burn*, and on the estuary of this the town is situated. Besides dealing with the fish brought in by its own fishermen, it receives large quantities from the villages along the coast. Tons of salmon are received daily during the height of the season. Portsoy is also important as the centre of imports and exports for a large and fertile area.

Its inhabitants have the reputation of being exceedingly genial and friendly towards visitors, and, being desirous of developing the town as a health resort, the amenities have received much attention of late years. Among the improvements is the acquisition of a **Public Park**.

The climate is bracing and healthy, the coast is bold and rocky, the beach is of shingle, and the bathing from it is safe and comfortable.

Within a few minutes' walk of the town is found the beautiful serpentine known as **Portsoy Marble**, so highly prized for ornamental purposes.

To the east of Portsoy are the fine remains of **Boyne Castle**. To the west is the picturesque fishing village of **Sandend**, overlooked by the ruins of **Findlater Castle**.

Five miles west of Portsoy is—

Cullen.

Banks.—*North of Scotland and Town and County, Union.*

Distances.—By rail: Aberdeen, 65 miles; Inverness, 40. By road: Banff, 13½ miles; Elgin, 21; Peterhead, 48½.

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Golf.—18-hole course. 1s. 6d. per round; day, 2s.; week, 6s.; fortnight, 10s. Ladies and juveniles, 1s., 1s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.

Hotels.—See Introduction.

Places of Worship.—*Established Church, United Free, Wesleyan, Episcopal.*

Post Office.—Seafeld Street. Week-days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Reading and Recreation Rooms.—Adjoining the Town Hall.

Recreation.—Angling in a neighbouring burn; sea-fishing, boating, bathing; golf; cricket, bowls and tennis in grounds off Seafeld Place.

Cullen stands where there is a break in the high cliffs and the land slopes gently down to the sea, which forms a crescent-shaped bay with a mile-long expanse of sand.

The little town will be found a very suitable place in which to spend a holiday. It is clean and regularly built, the latter feature being due to modern planning, for Cullen has occupied its present site barely a century. It originally stood near Cullen House. From that position it was removed between 1812 and 1830 that the policies of the mansion might be extended. Nothing of the old town remains but the Parish Church.

On the higher portion of the present site are the hotels, the shops and the houses in which visitors find accommodation. Below these, and adjacent to the Harbour, is the fishing quarter, the **Seatown** so happily pictured by George MacDonald in his story of *Malcolm*, in which, as well as in the novel entitled the *Marquis of Lossie*, Cullen and Cullen House appear as Portlossie and Castle Lossie respectively.

Rising from the sands, a little to the west of Seatown, are three great rocks called the **Three Kings of Cullen**. Near them is the golf pavilion and the beginning of the course. The royal game has been played here from time immemorial, and with reference to it there is the following piquant entry in the Kirk Session records of 1641:—

“James and George Duffus and George Stevinson convict by the Kirk Session in break of the Sabbath for playing at the golf, efternoone in time of sermone, and therefor ar ordayned, evrie ane of them, to pay half a merk, and mak their repentance the next Sabbath.”

If compared with any average seaside resort Cullen will

be found in nowise inferior; but it is placed far above many rivals by the grounds of—

Cullen House.

The grounds are thrown freely open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays until 6 p.m., and on every other day up to 10 a.m.

Cullen House is the seat of the Seafield family: It was founded in the year 1600, but extensive additions have been made to the original building, and since its final enlargement in 1861 the mansion has been a noble specimen of Scottish Baronial architecture. It stands on a steep rock at the foot of which flows the *Cullen Burn*, and is connected with the grounds by a high stone bridge. The house contains wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons, ancient tapestry, and many valuable pictures. In the new dining-room is a splendid fireplace of Portsoy serpentine and Italian marble, and panelling of light and dark bog oak.

The grounds have an undulating surface, and are beautifully wooded. They are nearly 3 miles in length, with a width as great, and are traversed by 50 miles of carriage drives. At the entrance to the grounds are two small bronze cannon of Queen Mary's time.

One of the points which should be visited is the summit of the **Castle Hill**, which lies to the right of the drive leading from the main entrance to the house. It commands a magnificent view. On it stood for half a century the Burgh Cross, and sculptured stones still remain there.

Farther west is a temple with a figure of Fame.

The **Parish Church** and churchyard are on the left-hand side of the drive, which is entered from the principal street of the town. They are about three minutes' walk from the factor's house and stables.

The oldest portion of the church, the *Chapel of St. Anne*, was erected in 1539. The remainder was built four years later. Carved inscriptions on the walls are considered to exhibit the finest examples of ancient lettering in Scotland. There are several notable monuments, including one of Alexander Ogilvie of Findlater, the founder of the church. On the north side of the site of the high altar is a fine "Sacrament house"—a recess for the reception of the Host—one of the few still to be seen in the country. Another notable object is the Seafield gallery, which was erected when the family removed from the Castle of Findlater to Cullen House.

Half a mile or so up the drive mentioned above, in connection with the site of the church, is a gateway, on the left, giving admittance to the **Grannoch Hill Wood**.

EXCURSIONS FROM CULLEN.

The **Bin of Cullen** (1,050 feet) is said to command a view of portions of ten counties. The distance from Cullen to the summit is a little over three miles. A carriage-road which enters the policies of Cullen House at the mouth of the Burn leads to the top. From the Bin is obtained the excellent water with which the town is supplied.

Findlater Castle, a ruin two miles east of Cullen, ceased to be inhabited about 1600. The nearest way to it starts from Seafeld Place and passes Logie House, but the route is somewhat intricate, and the employment of a juvenile native as guide is recommended. It can then be approached by passing Logie House, and the return can be made by the Dovecot and Barnyard of Findlater, or *vice versa*. The circular route is about five miles in length.

In the far-distant past Findlater Castle was the seat of the Sinclairs. In the fifteenth century it passed by marriage into the possession of Sir Walter Ogilvie, an Aberdeenshire laird. A later Ogilvie was made Earl of Findlater. The fourth holder of the title was created Viscount Reidhaven and Earl of Seafeld. He was a distinguished statesman and was Chancellor of Scotland at the time of the Union with England, an event which he did much to promote. To him is attributed the flippant remark, as he signed the Act of Union, "And there's ane end o' ane auld sang." The Findlater earldom became extinct with the death of the seventh earl, but the earldom of Seafeld, having been created with special remainder, passed to the Grant family, who still hold it.

Fordyce Castle, 4 miles to the south-east, was erected in 1592, and is still inhabited.

The **Whale's Mouth** and the **Bow Fiddle** are remarkable rocks on the coast westward of Cullen. The former lies to the right of a red footpath on the side of the brae at the western extremity of Cullen beach. The latter is on the other side of the headland (Scaur Nose) and is entirely surrounded by water.

The **Broxy Burn**, an ideal spot for a picnic, is about a mile and a half from the town. The walk thither cannot fail to charm. Verbal directions should be obtained in the town.

Beyond Cullen the railway runs along a rocky and interesting shore. The first station is at **Portknockie** (2 miles), which has a most picturesque harbour. The water is enclosed by lofty rocks, covered with the greenest of grass, and

on the slopes are the fishermen's houses in a succession of terraces.

The next village, **Findochty**, has been extended westward in recent years by the construction of large and convenient houses in straight and level streets, thus gaining increasing popularity as a holiday resort.

But a short distance westward of Findochty is **Portessie**, a small village which since 1902 has been within the boundary of the burgh of Buckie. It has a few modern houses in orderly arrangement on the high ground, but for the most part consists of a confused cluster of fishermen's dwellings near the shore. It is the terminus of the Highland Company's line from Keith ; here, too, is the course of the Buckie Golf Club.

Buckie.

Banks.—*Union, North of Scotland and Town and County, Bank of Scotland, Commercial, Royal, Clydesdale.*

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Golf.—On the *Strathlene Course* at Portessie or on the *Spey Bay Course*.

Hotel.—See Introduction.

Places of Worship.—*Established Church, United Free, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Baptist.*

Recreation.—Bathing, boating, fishing, golf, bowls, tennis.

Buckie, 6 miles from Cullen, has long been a sea-bathing resort. It is said to have a larger fishing population than any other town in Scotland. In little more than half a century it has developed from a village into the largest town in Banffshire. Its growth is attributable to the provision of harbour accommodation, to the construction of the railway and to the erection of houses suitable for summer visitors. It has a somewhat straggling appearance, as it comprises three villages close to the coast.

The newer parts have wide streets and are mainly on the highest ground, a position which gives the residents a delightful prospect, both inland and seaward. The latter view extends from Portknockie Head on the east to Lossiemouth on the west.

In this upper part of Buckie are the **Parish Church**, distinguished by its square tower with a clock ; the **United Free Church**, which has a fine steeple ; the **Episcopal Church**, with a spire 96 feet high, and the **Roman Catholic Church**, with twin spires rising to a height of 115 feet and forming a landmark for many miles around.

Through the town flows the *Buckie Burn*, spanned by a handsome bridge.

Near Buckie, James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the *New York Herald*, was born, the son of a crofter in the neighbouring district of Enzie.

The next westward station is **Buckpool** and then comes **Portgordon**, the property of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, whose salmon fishings extend for a distance of ten miles along the coast. Westward of Portgordon the line gets farther and farther from the coast. A mile beyond is the *Burn of Tynet*, famed for its fossil fish in the old red sandstone, and then the line reaches Spey Bay station, where passengers alight for—

Spey Bay,

a watering-place in the making. A straight road, half a mile long, runs northward to the *Gordon Richmond Hotel*, on the border of the beach and close by the **Golf Course** of 18 holes, constructed in a way that will enable it to take its place among the first-class courses of Scotland.

There is a sufficient number of natural hazards, but there are neither ditches nor streams to cross. There is no crossing in play and the plan of the round is readily comprehended by a stranger. The membership fee is 21s. per annum for gentlemen, 10s. 6d. for ladies or boys.

Splendid trout fishing can be had in the Spey by hotel guests, and they can obtain salmon fishing on special terms.

The site of the hotel is almost in the centre of a wide bay, with a beach of rounded stones sloping rather sharply to a strip of sand laid bare by the ebbing tide. The arms of the bay go to Lossiemouth on one hand and to Portknockie on the other. Between the extreme points there extends inland, in a great semicircular sweep, a line of high ground containing Ben Rinnes, Ben Aigan, and other heights. Between the ridge and the sea is a vast 'plain, dotted with woods and farmsteads, and having tracts of heather along its seaward margin.

The westernmost house in view on the beach is the ice-house of the Duke of Gordon's fishery.

Four miles inland from the station are the town of **Fochabers** and **Gordon Castle**, which are more directly served by a short

branch from the Highland line between Elgin and Keith (*see* pp. 148-50).

Continuing by rail westward from Spey Bay station, the *Spey* is crossed by a magnificent bridge about 950 feet in length. A little beyond the viaduct is **Garmouth**, a quaint, old-fashioned town with rambling sinuous streets innocent of the rush of modern life and offering perfect rest and quietude to tired brain-workers. One eventful day Garmouth has had. It was in 1650, when Charles II landed here from Holland and signed the Solemn League and Covenant.

Between Garmouth and the sea is the little town of **Kingston-on-Spey**, owing both its origin and its name to the establishment, in 1784, of timber and ship-building yards by a firm from Kingston-on-Hull. At that time the trees of the Strathspey forests were being felled in large quantities and floated down the Spey. The bustling days of prosperity belong to the past, and Kingston's present condition is one of repose.

Westward of Garmouth the line passes **Urquhart**, beyond which, on the right, is **Innes House**, for a time a seat of the late Duke of Fife. This is followed by **Calcots**, near which, on the right, are the ruins of **Spynie Palace**, once the seat of the Bishops of Moray, and then comes **Elgin**.

ELGIN, LOSSIEMOUTH AND FOCHABERS.

ELGIN.

Access.—From Aberdeen by the main line of the Great North of Scotland Railway *viâ* Craigellachie, or by the Moray Coast line. By the Highland line from the south *viâ* Dunkeld and Forres.

Angling.—Free in the *Lossie* for sea trout, yellow trout and whitling. Other waters are within easy reach.

Banks.—*North of Scotland and Town and County, Union, Bank of Scotland, British Linen, Commercial, Royal, National, Clydesdale.*

Distances.—By rail: Aberdeen, 71½ miles; Inverness, 37; London, 572; Perth, 131. By road: Aberdeen, 66 miles; Inverness, 38; Forres, 12; Keith, 18; Lossiemouth, 5½.

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Golf.—A 9-hole course about a mile south of the town. Visitors' fees: day, 1s. 6d.; week, 5s.; month, 10s.

The celebrated Lossiemouth course is only 5½ miles by rail.

Hotels.—*See Introduction.*

Museums.—*Elgin Literary and Scientific Association*, near the Little Cross, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Admission, 3d.); *Cooper Park* (free).

Places of Worship.—*Established Church, Free, United Free, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopal, Roman Catholic.*

Post Office.—Commerce Street.—Week-days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.

Public Library and Reading-Room, Cooper Park.—10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Railway Stations.—There are two—one belonging to the Highland Railway and the other to the Great North of Scotland Railway. They are connected by a long platform.

Elgin, the county town of Moray, is pleasantly situated on the *Lossie*, between five and six miles from the sea. It is sheltered on all sides by well-wooded hills. From its fertility, the surrounding district has long been known as "the Garden of Moray." The ancient province of Moray comprised "the counties of Elgin and Nairn, the greater part of Inverness-shire, and part of Banffshire."

The city of Elgin is clean and bright, stands on dry soil, has a mild and salubrious climate, and possesses exceptional educational advantages. These and other attractions have drawn to it a considerable number of residents of independent means, including many retired Anglo-Indians. As a consequence, a large section of the city consists of pleasant villas and fine mansions.

Directly opposite the G.N.S. station, and to the right of the Highland station, is **Moss Street**, which leads up by the side of the Station Hotel to Commerce Street, at the upper end of which is **High Street**, the leading thoroughfare. This runs east and west and contains, in addition to the banks, principal shops and other places of business, the **Parish Church**, a large building in the style of a Greek temple, erected in 1828. Near is the **Muckle Cross**, in the Market Square. It was originally erected in the reign of Charles I, and was restored in 1888.

Looking along High Street towards the north-west, the eye is caught by a monument that crowns the summit of a green eminence called—

Lady Hill.

On it stood a castle of which mention is first made in a Royal Charter of the year 1106, and which was the residence of early Scottish kings. Within the precincts was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary—hence the name of the hill. The monument consists of a Tuscan column surmounted by a statue of the last Duke of Gordon. It was “erected by public subscription as a tribute of gratitude to His Grace as a benefactor of agriculture in the North.” A staircase leads to the summit. Alongside the monument is an observatory erected by a local association in 1898. A new approach to Lady Hill from High Street was constructed in 1920 by Sir Alexander Williamson, M.P. for Moray and Nairn, and presented by him to the town.

Occupying a fine site at the west end of High Street is **Dr. Gray's Hospital**, an institution unsurpassed by any other of its kind in Northern Scotland. It dates from 1829, and bears the name of its founder, Dr. Alexander Gray, one of Elgin's sons. A few years ago another native, Mr. James Shepherd, of Rossend Castle, gave £10,000 towards modernizing and perfecting the equipment.

In olden days a piazza was the architectural feature of the High Street. A portion remains in front of Nos. 46 and 50. Here stood the inn at which Dr. Johnson stayed on his visit to the city.

At the east end of the street is the **Little Cross**, built, like the greater one, on the foundation of an earlier structure. Unlike the Muckle Cross, it was not intended for market purposes. It is supposed to have marked the eastern boundary

of the burgh. The present structure dates from the early years of the seventeenth century. Nearly opposite the Little Cross is the **Museum** belonging to the Elgin Literary and Scientific Association. (*Open, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission, 3d.*) It contains a valuable collection, some of the most interesting objects being fossils from the Lossiemouth quarries.

Close by is the remnant of—

The Cathedral.

The ruins are among the very finest in Scotland. They are about a mile from the railway stations. (*Entrance at the lodge in North College Street. Fee optional.*)

The Cathedral was founded in 1224 by the Bishop of Moray, but of the structure then erected the remains of the south transept and the towers are the chief portions, the rest of the church as it exists to-day having been built after a fire in 1270.

It again suffered from fire in 1390, through the act of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, commonly known, on account of his rapacity, as the Wolf of Badenoch, who, having been excommunicated for deserting his wife, sought to be revenged, but it is probable that the damage on this occasion was almost entirely confined to the woodwork and the furnishings. Under compulsion by the King, who feared terrible ill might follow the outrageous sacrilege, the earl helped to repair the damage he had done.

In 1506 the great steeple fell. It was on the central tower and rose to a height of nearly 200 feet. The restoration of the church was immediately begun, and so much zeal was displayed in the work that, on the bishopric becoming vacant and the chapter having assembled to elect one of themselves to the see, each of the dignitaries solemnly promised that if the choice fell upon him he would devote one-third of the episcopal revenue to the fund for the rebuilding and improvement of the Cathedral.

Unhappily their labours were not of lasting effect, for there soon followed the troublous period in which the Regent Murray and Queen Mary were striving for the ascendancy, and then occurred the beginning of the final destruction of the beautiful building, for in 1568 the Regent and his Privy Council, being hard pressed for money wherewith to pay their soldiers, ordered the lead to be stripped from the roof and sold for their benefit. It was bought for about a hundred pounds by a mercantile company in Amsterdam, but was sunk with the ship off the rocky headland of Girdleness, just outside the harbour of Aberdeen. After this act of

vandalism the beautiful building was allowed to fall into decay "as a piece of Romish vanity too expensive to keep in repair."

In the middle of the next century a band of Reformers destroyed the paintings in the interior, and the fine rood screen. The final blow was given in 1711, by the downfall, for the second time, of the great central tower.

For nearly a hundred years the ruins lay utterly neglected except by those who found the fallen walls a convenient quarry and, near the end of the period, by an enthusiastic antiquary, one John Shanks, who set himself the task of removing what had become mere rubbish. He was appointed keeper of the ruins when the Crown laid claim to the site in 1820, and after that he pursued his good work with renewed vigour. In the course of 25 years he cleared away, with his own hands, 3,000 barrow-loads of rubbish, and laid bare the whole ground plan of the building.

The style of architecture is the First Pointed Order, and the building is the best specimen of it in the country. The edifice was 289 feet long, and its greatest breadth was 87 feet. The principal entrance was at the west end, between towers 84 feet in height. The arch of this entrance is 24 feet high and beautifully decorated.

The portion of the building in the best state of preservation is the **Chapter House**, dating from the first quarter of the fifteenth century. It stands at the north-east corner, and is an octagonal structure 40 feet in diameter. In the centre is a massive pillar, some 9 feet in circumference, having the form of a cluster of sixteen slender shafts. The Chapter House is sometimes called the *Apprentice Aisle*, from the legend, told in connection with other cathedrals, to the effect that when the main portion of the building approached completion, the apprentices asked to be allowed to show what their unaided skill could accomplish, and, having been entrusted with the erection of the Chapter House, produced a work far surpassing in beauty that on which their masters had been engaged.

Between the Chapter House and the vestry is the Sacristy, containing a lavatory, the water basin of which was the cradle of General Anderson, the founder of a local Institution bearing his name (p. 144).

In the **Chancel** is the tomb of the founder of the Cathedral, and to the right, in **St. Mary's Aisle**, is the burial-place of the Gordon chiefs. The first Earl of Huntly lies here and also the last Duke of Gordon of the male line.

In the cathedral graveyard are quaint inscriptions. One dated 1687 runs—

“This world is a citie full of streets,
And death is the mercat that all men meets.
If lyfe were a thing that monie could buy,
The poor could not live and the rich would not die.”

Within the precincts were the residences of the Cathedral dignitaries. On the south side, and now separated from the Cathedral by the public road, are the remains of the **Bishop's Town House**, originally erected at the beginning of the fifteenth century, when the seat of the bishopric was removed from Spynie to Elgin. The portion now standing was only the north wing, and was built in 1557 by the last Roman Catholic bishop. Together with the ground attached, it is the property of the city, having been given to the inhabitants by the late Dowager Countess of Seafield.

A portion of the Deanery has been incorporated with the mansion called the **North College**, while **South College** is the Sub-Dean's residence enlarged and modernized. By following the wall at the rear of the South College garden the visitor will come to **Pann's Port**, one of the four entrances to the Cathedral precincts, and the only one now extant.

Near the South College, too, is **General Anderson's Institution**, a large and beautiful building in the Corinthian style.

The donor's mother was a rustic beauty of the neighbourhood. Contrary to the wishes of her parents, she married a soldier quartered in the town in 1745, and left the country with him. Three years later, forsaken and broken-hearted, she returned with a baby son in her arms. Denied help by her friends, she made the ruined Cathedral her home and cradled her child in the old stone basin in the sacristy. The boy received his education at the local Grammar School, in return for cleaning the premises and performing other services. He was subsequently apprenticed to a staymaker, but left that occupation and entered the service of the Honourable East India Company as a drummer. He finally attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and died in London in 1824, aged seventy-seven, leaving a sum of about £70,000 to found “The Elgin Institution for the Support of Old Age and Education of Youth.”

Adjoining the Cathedral grounds is **Cooper Park**, a large public recreation ground named after its donor, Sir George A. Cooper, Bart., of Hursley Park, Hampshire, a native of



E. & W. Thorburn, [Elgin.
ELGIN CATHEDRAL—THE WEST TOWERS—PLUSCARDEN PRIORY.



E. & W. Thorburn,]

SPYNIE PALACE—SHERIFFMILL—THE LADIES' WALK.

[Elgin.]

the town. It comprises 40 acres, and consists of the policies of Grant Lodge, the dower house of the Seafields. A lake upon which swans have been placed forms one of its most attractive features. Another is a bandstand in which good bands perform during the summer. The mansion has been fitted up as a **Museum** and **Public Library**.

Adjoining Cooper Park is **Lossie Green**, another extensive public recreation ground. It affords facilities for cricket and football, and is used for the cattle shows of the Morayshire Farmers' Club.

The public also own ten or twelve miles of delightful walks along the banks of the *Lossie* and through the **Oak Wood**, part of which is the property of the city.

Visitors with antiquarian tastes will derive pleasure from inspecting the old **Greyfriars' Abbey**. Permission to view it can be obtained at the convent in Abbey Street. The Abbey was founded by King Alexander II. The ruins have been restored and incorporated with a chapel. The work was begun by the late Marquis of Bute and completed by the present Marquis.

EXCURSIONS FROM ELGIN.

Elgin is a good centre from which to visit various places of interest. From the Highland station excursions may be made to Foyers and Fort Augustus on the Caledonian Canal, Burghead, Hopeman, Nairn, Inverness, Loch Maree, Kyle of Lochalsh, Loch Duich and Fochabers Town for Gordon Castle.

The places which may be visited from the Great North of Scotland station include Lossiemouth, resorts on the Moray Firth Coast from Garmouth to Cullen inclusive, and Rothes, Craigellachie and Dufftown.

Motor-buses run daily between Elgin and Lossiemouth, and four days a week between Elgin, Hopeman and Burghead.

Plusearden Priory, 6 miles south-west, was founded by Alexander II, in the thirteenth century, and the walls of the church having remained in a good state of preservation, the edifice was restored and part of it fitted up for Divine service in 1898 by the Marquis of Bute, who acquired the building by purchase. The fittings are rich in carving and the altar is one of the finest in the north of Scotland.

Duffus Castle, now but a mouldering ruin, 5 miles north-west, was a stronghold of the lords of Moray. It may be seen a little to the left of the road from Elgin to Covesea. The windows were unglazed and the building had no chimneys. It was built on the margin of Loch Spynie, much of which

has been silted up, a great part of its site being now a richly cultivated plain.

Covesea (*causea*) **Rocks and Caves** are a mile beyond Duffus Castle. Visitors should arrive at ebb-tide and should be provided with candles or lamps.

Spynie Palace, 3 miles north of Elgin, was for many centuries the official residence of the Bishops of Moray. It was inhabited by Roman Catholic Bishops up to 1573, and then by Protestant Bishops for upwards of a hundred years. It was annexed to the crown at the Revolution of 1688, and since that date has been uninhabited.

Beside it is **Spynie Loch**, formerly an inlet of the sea, later a far-extending inland lake and now for the most part silted up and forming rich pasture land. In olden days it reached the walls of both Spynie Palace and Duffus Castle. Close by stood the smithy of Bothgowan, said to have been the scene of the murder of King Duncan by Macbeth.

The Kirk of Birnie, about 3 miles south of Elgin by road, is "The oldest bishop's church in the diocese of Moray." It belongs to the eleventh or twelfth century, and is still strong and perfect. It has no east window, contains a copper bell, called the "Ronnell Bell" (the only one in Britain) and has a distinct chancel and nave with separate roofs—a feature unique in the north of Scotland.

LOSSIEMOUTH.

Angling.—In the *Lossie*.

Bank.—*Bank of Scotland*.

Bathing.—Excellent sea-bathing, for which dressing-boxes are provided, and there are Baths on the shore.

Boating.—To a small extent.

Bowls.—A public green.

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Golf.—A splendid seaside course of 18 holes, over a variety of ground. The soil is dry and sandy, the turf is fine, and there are scientific hazards of sand bunkers, whins and ditches. Visitors' fees: day, 2s. 6d.; week, 10s. There is also a 9-hole course, 1½ miles in length.

Hotels.—See Introduction.

Inquiries.—May be made of the Town Clerk.

Library and Reading-Room.—High Street.

Places of Worship.—*Established Church, United Free, Baptist, Episcopal.*

Lossiemouth is a fishing town and trading port and a pleasant east-coast summer resort, distant from Elgin nearly six miles by rail and five by road. As its name implies, it is situated at the mouth of the *Lossie*, a beautiful river with a course of 25 miles, and affording fair trout fishing.

The full name of the place is the Burgh of Lossiemouth and Branderburgh, but the latter half of the title is little used except in official documents and notices.

By the sea, sheltering under a headland, are **Lossiemouth**

TO READERS

A GREAT part of the success of this series is due, as we gratefully acknowledge, to the enthusiastic co-operation of readers. Changes take place, both in town and country, with such rapidity that it is difficult, even for the most alert and pains-taking staff, to keep pace with them all, and the many readers who so kindly take the trouble to inform us of alterations that come under their notice in using the books, or to draw attention to errors of commission or of omission, render a real service not only to us but to their fellow-readers. We confidently appeal for further help of this kind. All such communications will be duly acknowledged and the information utilized at the earliest opportunity.

THE EDITOR.

Address—

MESSRS. WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED,
Warwick House,
Salisbury Square,
London, E.C.4.



proper and the more ancient **Seatown**. To the westward and upon the headland is the village of **Branderburgh**, which came into being when a new harbour was formed about the time Queen Victoria began to reign. Still more to the west is **Stotfield**, which receives most of the summer visitors and is the fashionable quarter. By the amalgamation of these various settlements the burgh has been formed. Its growth has been phenomenal.

The popularity of Lossiemouth originated with its **Golf Course**, now so celebrated. The golfers who visited it advertised the town's many attractions as a watering-place. The climate is milder than that of St. Andrews and North Berwick in the south, more bracing than that of Nairn, some 27 miles to the west, and is one of the driest in Scotland, the average rainfall for a series of years being less than 21 inches. Having the sea on three sides, there is almost always, even on the hottest summer day, an invigorating breeze, while the place escapes the severity of the open sea by the shelter of the Banffshire coast on the east, and the Caithness and Sutherland coasts on the north-west. At Stotfield is a fine sandy beach, on which bathing is safe at any state of the tide, for there are no currents, hollows, or masses of seaweed. Warships are often stationed off the coast for weeks at a time, and their proceedings are a source of unfailing interest.

From **Coulard Hill**, as the ridge upon the headland is called, there is a wide and entertaining prospect. Far across the Firth rise the mountains of Ross-shire, Sutherland and Caithness. Eastward the view extends to the Bin of Cullen. Inland the eye roams over the wide-extending and well-cultivated plain known as the **Laigh o' Moray**, beyond which are the Speyside mountains named Ben Rinnes and Ben Aigan.

The local authorities have introduced an abundant supply of pure water, and established an efficient system of drainage.

Observant visitors will notice that the Established Church is dedicated to St. Geraldine, and that the saint's effigy is upon the burgh seal. According to a legend, the holy man lived in a cave on the coast in the early part of the tenth century, and on stormy nights walked about the shore holding a lantern to warn mariners from the neighbouring rocks. That laudable object is now accomplished by a lighthouse situated at an angle of the shore. Beyond it is a stretch of sand, and then there is a rugged, picturesque coast,

consisting of cliffs carved into fantastic forms and containing the famous **Caves of Covesea**. One of these is called **Sir Robert's Stable**, because the laird of Gordonstown hid his horses in it from the rebels of the '45. It is thought probable that at one time an underground passage afforded communication between the cave and the mansion, nearly half a mile away.

On the road from Covesea to Elgin is an unusual-looking cottage built for the protection of the **Michael Kirk**, a mausoleum erected to the memory of Sir Robert Gordon, "the warlock." From this spot a rough road leads eastward past the old church of **Drainie**, dating from 1675 and now a ruin, to a beautiful walk through Drainie fir wood, behind the Parish Church.

FOCHABERS.

Access.—By the Moray Firth Coast line of the G.N.S.R. to Spey Bay station, from which the town is 4 miles southward. By a short branch line, 3 miles long, from *Orbliston Junction*, on the Highland Railway between Elgin and Keith. The town is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the station.

There are no trains on the branch line on Sundays.

Early Closing.—Wednesdays.

Hotels.—See Introduction.

Reading-Rooms.—In the Public Institute.

Recreations.—Tennis, bowling, cricket.

The town is mainly visited by reason of its proximity to Gordon Castle. It is a clean and pretty place. The streets are regular and diverge from a central square, in which stands a fountain erected in honour of the first Duke of Gordon and to commemorate his gift of an abundant supply of good water. **Milne's Institution**, a high-class free school, one of the Junior Student Centres for the county, was built and endowed from a bequest of upwards of £20,000 by Alexander Milne, a native of the place and sometime a servant at Gordon Castle. The story goes that he left the Duke's service in consequence of a disagreement as to the way in which he wore his periwig, and, having emigrated to America, made his fortune as a merchant.

On the way from the Highland Railway Station to the town one crosses the Spey by the **Boat o' Bog Bridge**, from which can be seen the sea and passing vessels. On the left is the principal entrance to the policies of Gordon Castle, while on the opposite side of the road is a pretty **Fountain** bearing the inscription :

Erected by Natives of Fochabers and others to commemorate the heroic stand made by Major Allan Wilson of this town, who with

a small band of gallant comrades fell bravely fighting against overwhelming odds near the Shangani River, in South Africa, on the 4th of December, 1893.

Gordon Castle.

Admission.—Visitors are admitted to the Castle and grounds daily except during the brief periods when the ducal family are in residence, and even then applicants may frequently obtain admission to the gardens.

This magnificent seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon is one of the finest palaces in Britain, and therefore is quite in keeping with the quadruple dukedom held by its owner. His Grace is a direct descendant of Charles II, and besides the three dukedoms of Richmond, Lennox and Gordon in Great Britain, holds the French dukedom of D'Aubigny, conferred on his ancestress, Louise de Perrencourt de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, by Louis XIV. The Castle consists of a central building four storeys high, connected by arcades to a two-storeyed wing on each side, while behind the main building is a ponderous square tower of the fourteenth century, a part of the original building. The north façade of the castle is 568 feet long.

Among the features of this "world of a house," as it has been called, is a circular vestibule the walls of which are covered with hundreds of deers' heads; most of them labelled with the names of the sportsmen who brought them down.

In the smoking-room are models of salmon famous for length or weight, caught on the ducal estates, together with photographs of guests, among whom the picture of King George V is conspicuous. His Majesty, when Prince of Wales, being fond of angling in the Spey, was a frequent visitor to the Castle.

The Castle contains some good family portraits, including that of the beautiful Fourth Duchess, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. There are many other valuable paintings and some fine statuary.

The Castle was originally surrounded by a morass called the Bog o' Gight (the Windy Bog). From the site of his fortress, the proprietor became known as "The Gudeman o' the Bog." About the close of the eighteenth century the morass was drained by the Fourth Duke, who also erected the modern portion of the mansion.

To-day the Castle stands in the midst of a beautifully wooded park of some thirteen hundred acres. The gardens are exceedingly attractive, being both extensive and exquisitely

kept. One of them occupies the site of an old quarry, and was formed in the spring of 1836, under the direction of the Duchess, who intended it as a surprise to her husband, who, however, did not live to see the work. Before leaving the gardens in front of the Castle, visitors should ask to be directed to the *Duchess's Tree*, a magnificent lime, the lower limbs of which, having been allowed to droop until they touched the ground, have rooted and then have grown with increased vigour. Elsewhere are clumps of indigenous holly trees that attract attention by the closeness of the stems.

FOR MOTORISTS AND CYCLISTS.

THE motorist will find repair shops and garages in all the principal towns, while the more important isolated hotels provide garage and hold stocks of spares and petrol.

Though the undermentioned tour was originally drawn up for cyclists, it will be found to include nearly all the principal places of interest in the Highlands, and may be advantageously followed in fewer stages by motorists.

Members of the Cyclists' Touring Club will find it to their advantage to consult the pages of their own *Scottish Road Book*, but it must be remembered that the great and growing use of heavy motor vehicles is having an injurious effect upon road surfaces. Many of the vehicles are used for carrying the mails, and these make at least one journey each way daily.

The charges for the carriage of cycles on the MacBrayne steamers are—

10 miles and under	1/-
25 „ „	2/-
50 „ „	3/-
75 „ „	4/-
100 „ „	5/-

and 1/- for each additional 50 miles. Double above rates for tandems or motor-cycles.

The machine must be accompanied by the owner. It will only be carried at his risk, and in case of trans-shipment he must see to it himself.

Road Tour in Scotland.

The following seventeen days' cycling tour in Scotland was compiled by the late Mr. W. Kendall Burnett, and is reprinted, by permission, from the *C.T.C. Monthly Gazette*.

First Day.—**Edinburgh** to **Callander** ($51\frac{1}{2}$ miles), *via* Linlithgow (17), Falkirk ($24\frac{1}{2}$), Bannockburn (33), Stirling

(35½), Bridge of Allan (38½), Callander (51½). Surface mainly good and fairly level. Objects of interest—Edinburgh: Holyrood Palace, Castle, etc.; Linlithgow: Palace; Bannockburn: Field of Battle; Stirling: Castle, Wallace Monument; Callander: Falls of Bracklinn.

Second Day.—**Callander to Trossachs** and Loch Katrine and back (16 miles). Thence to **Lochearnhead** (14¼ miles). Cyclists can make a round (59 miles, of which 18 on steamer) by road to Loch Katrine (9½), steamer up loch to Stronachlachar (18½), *no road*, road Stronachlachar to Inversnaid, on Loch Lomond (23½); return same way from Inversnaid to Kilmahog, old toll (46), thence to Strathyre (54) and Lochearnhead Station (57) and Hotel (59). Surface lumpy through Trossachs, with dangerous hill down to Inversnaid. Excellent road from Kilmahog to Lochearnhead. The scenery through Trossachs is very fine, and, indeed, the whole of this day's journey is through a beautiful country.

Third Day.—**Lochearnhead to Crieff** (50 miles), *via* Killin Station (3½), Killin Village (7½), Kenmore (23½), Aberfeldy (30½), Amulree (37½), Crieff (50). Again fine scenery. Steep hill up to Killin Station, but good, level surface along north bank of Loch Tay to Kenmore.

Fourth Day.—**Crieff to Dundee** (39½ miles) *via* Methven (11), Perth (17½), Inchtute (30½), Dundee (39½). Objects of interest—Scone Palace, near Perth, on site of Abbey where Scottish kings were crowned; Tay Bridge at Dundee.

Fifth Day.—**Dundee to Aberdeen** (67 miles), *via* Arbroath (17), Montrose (29), Bervie (42), Stonehaven (52), Aberdeen (67). Capital surface almost throughout. Objects of interest—Arbroath Abbey; Dunnottar Castle (historical), near Stonehaven.

Sixth Day.—**Aberdeen to Braemar** (58½ miles), *via* Banchory (17), Kincardine O'Neil (25), Aboyne (30), Ballater (41), Crathie (49), Braemar (58½). Splendid surface, though a little uneven between Ballater and Braemar through **Coach** traffic. Scenery very fine from Banchory onwards. Objects of interest—Balmoral Castle, of which a splendid view is obtained from the road beside Crathie, Mar Castle and Invercauld House at Braemar, and numerous waterfalls near Braemar.

Seventh Day.—**Braemar to Dunkeld** (47 miles), *via* Spittal of Glenshee (15), Persie Inn (26), Bridge of Cally (29), Blairgowrie (35), Dunkeld (47). A very *wild* road, with several dangerous hills, but the scenery is grand.

Eighth Day.—**Dunkeld to Kingussie** (58 miles), *via* Pitlochry (12), Blair Atholl (19½), Struan (24), Dalwhinnie (43½), Kingussie (58). Road undulating, and poor surface mostly. Note that there is neither inn nor hotel between Struan and

Dalwhinnie (a distance of nearly twenty miles of *rough* riding). Objects of interest—Pass of Killiecrankie (between Pitlochry and Blair Atholl), Dunkeld Palace, Birnam Hill and Wood, near Dunkeld.

Ninth Day.—**Kingussie** to **Inverness** (44 miles), *via* Aviemore (12), Carr Bridge (19½), Inverness (44). Road varies with season of year, mostly fair, however; and surface undulating. Passes through some fine scenery.

Note.—From Inverness a good road runs north to **John o' Groats**, by way of Beauly, Dingwall, Tain, Meikle Ferry, Dornoch and Wick (153¾ miles). The return to Inverness might be made by Thurso, Tongue and Lairg (155 miles), or even by Scourie and Lairg (220 miles).

Tenth Day.—**Inverness** to **Fort William** (67 miles), *via* Drumnadrochit Hotel (14), Invermoriston Inn (27), Fort Augustus (34), Invergarry Inn (41½), Fort William (67). General character of road is good, but there are two steep hills between Fort Augustus and Drumnadrochit. The road skirts Loch Ness and Caledonian Canal most of the way, and the views are very fine. Objects of interest—Inverness Cemetery, Fort Augustus Monastery. From Fort William Ben Nevis (the highest mountain in Great Britain) can be easily climbed, but a whole day must be allowed for it. The view is glorious on a clear day.

• Eleventh Day.—**Fort William** to **Oban** (40½ miles), *via* Corran Ferry (8½), Ballachulish (13½), Duror Inn (18½), Appin (27), Connel Ferry (35½), Oban (40½). Surface a little stony and undulating. The ferry boats are large and carry both motors and cycles. Ballachulish has fine slate quarries, and from here a run can be taken up the famous pass of Glencoe. The view from the heights above Oban is magnificent.

Twelfth Day.—**Oban** to **Crianlarich** (42½ miles), *via* Taynuilt (12½), Dalmally (26), Tyndrum (38), Crianlarich (42½). Objects of interest—Dunstaffnage Castle (near Oban), Pass of Brander (19 miles from Oban), Kilchurn Castle, and Loch Awe, at Dalmally. Road very variable, scenery good.

Thirteenth Day.—**Crianlarich** to **Glasgow** (51 miles), *via* Ardlui (8½), Tarbet (16), Luss (24½), Dumbarton (37), Glasgow (51). Beautiful scenery through Glenfalloch and down Loch Lomond, and very few gradients. Ben Lomond is conspicuous on opposite bank of Loch. At Dumbarton visit Castle (historical).

Fourteenth Day.—**Glasgow** to **Ayr** (33 miles), *via* Kilmarnock (21), Ayr (33). Splendid surface and very level. At Ayr see Burns's Cottage, and at Kilmarnock Burns Memorial.

Fifteenth Day.—**Ayr** to **Dumfries** (60 miles), *via* New Cumnock (22½), Sanquhar (34), Thornhill (46), Dumfries (60).

Good surface and easy gradients. At 42 miles see Drumlanrig Castle ; at Sanquhar, castle ruin.

Sixteenth Day.—**Dumfries** to **Melrose** ($62\frac{1}{2}$ miles), *via* Parkgate (9), Beattock (19), Moffat (21), Birkhill (32), Gordon Arms Inn (42), Selkirk (55), Abbotsford ($59\frac{1}{2}$), Melrose ($62\frac{1}{2}$). Good road on the whole, but some stiff hills. Objects of interest—Abbotsford (Sir Walter Scott's house), Melrose Abbey.

Seventeenth Day.—**Melrose** to **Edinburgh** (37 miles), *via* Galashiels (4), Stow (12), Heriot (21), Esbank (31), and Edinburgh (37). Steep hill 15 miles from Edinburgh, and lumpy road near the metropolis. Surface otherwise fair.

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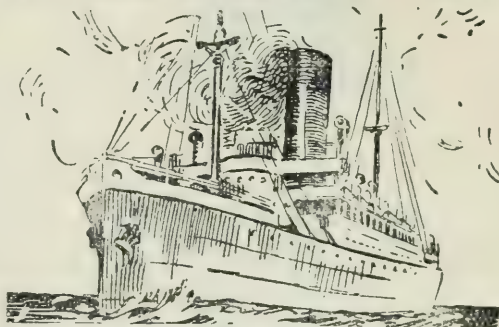
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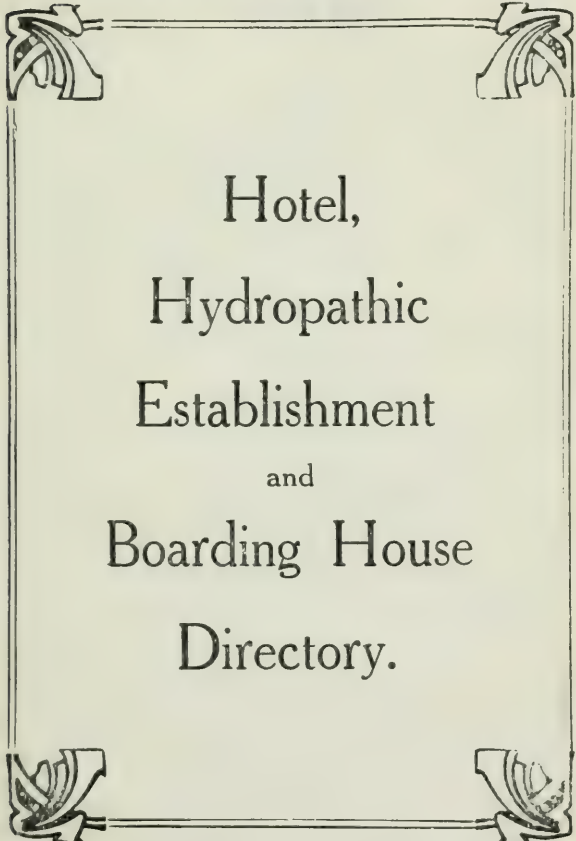


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(See page 28)

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(See page 28)

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Isle of Man

(See pages 22 and 46)

Isle of Wight

(See pages 26, 48, 49, 50 and 59)

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(See also page ii in front of this Guide)

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Close to Sea and Cliff Railway
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'Between Lynton and
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Standing 700 ft. above
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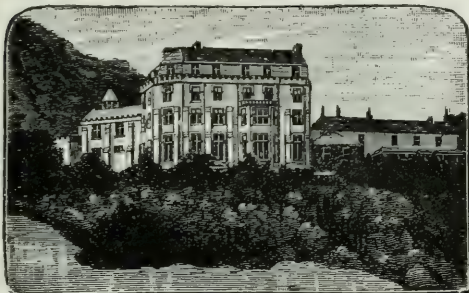
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above and facing Sea.

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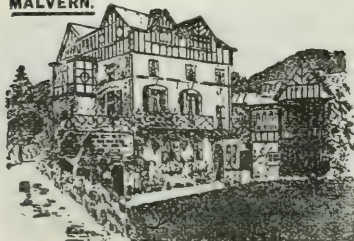
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IMMEDIATELY Facing Sea. Commanding Extensive Views of the
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'Phone 144.

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Tariff on Application.

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First-class Tourist House. Finest Garage in the
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Nearest to Golf Links.
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CLOSE to and Facing Sea.
 Few minutes from Tennis
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 Tables. Good Cooking. Nursery
 Meals for Children (under 12
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Inclusive Terms from £3 3.

Winter Apartments.

'Phone 4. Tels., "Rathleigh."

Resident Proprietors,

Mr. & Mrs. S. KELLY.



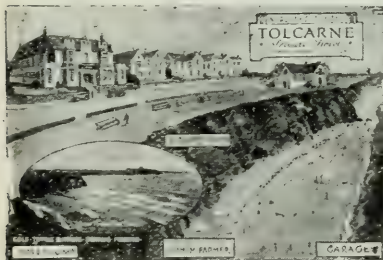
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This Commodious Hotel forms an Up-to-date Residence with con-
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New Forest

(See page 37)

**NEWQUAY.****TOLCARNE
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Facing Sea. First-class Ac-
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 A.A. & E.A.C. Finest Cuisine,
 Service and Brightness.
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 'Phone 176.

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SEA View. Close to Bathing Beaches,
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 Electric Light. Certificated Sanitation.
 Terms Moderate and Inclusive. Garage
 Near. **Special Winter Terms.**

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R. WHEALEY.

'Phone **218**. PROPRIETOR.

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Mr. & Mrs. J. C. MILL.

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Recently Enlarged & Improved. Finest Position on Sea Front, facing Atlantic Ocean. One minute from Sands, Garages. Nr. Station, Golf Links, Tennis Courts & Bowling Green. Home Comforts. Electric Light. Moderate Charges. Personal Supervision. 'Phone **159**. Tels., "Killick, Trenance Hotel, Newquay."

For Tariff, apply Mr. & Mrs. ROPER KILLICK.

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Splendidly Situated in its Own Grounds of two-and-a-half acres, with Tennis and Croquet Lawns on Cliff edge. Within easy walking distance of the Celebrated Golf Links and Public Tennis Courts.

L. B. COOMBE, Proprietor.

Nat Tel. No. **22**.

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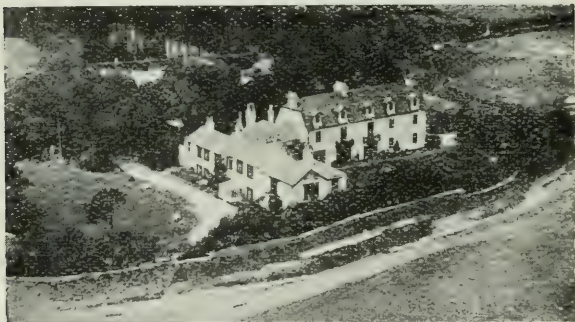
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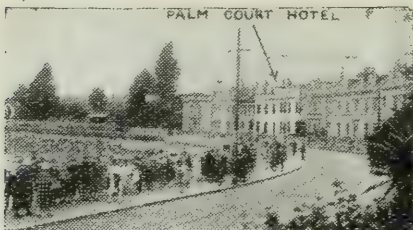
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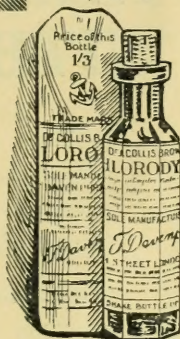
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